

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1809.—Vol. XL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1870.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (STAMPED ...SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.)

### MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,

No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

HOLDERS of mining shares, who are in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

Tin has again risen this week. The continued advance is creating an immense demand for shares in good tin mines. At the ROCHFORDS TIN MINE (Roche, Cornwall), in 3000 shares, large returns can be made at a very low cost, whilst black tin is now £250 per ton. A great discovery has taken place at the middle lode. This is only 5 fms. from surface, and it is going down very rich. The agent also reports the cutting of a lode, "nearly 4 ft. wide, containing rich work for tin, which, with the other two already laid open, will yield immense quantities of rich tin stuff for the stamps." The shares at present are only 10s., but they must shortly rise to at least double or treble this price. The mine is situated at the head of the celebrated Goss Moors, from which millions worth of tin have been raised. Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

### MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—

30 Australian United, £4 1/2.	50 Frontino, 17s. 6d.	20 So. Condurrow, £2 1/2.
15 Ashton, £4 1/2.	75 Gen. Brazilian, 18s.	40 South Herodfoot, £2 1/2.
30 Anglo-Australia, 20s.	10 Great Laxey, £18 1/2.	5 Spearn Moor, £2 1/2.
30 Anglo-Brazilian, £4.	50 Gt. No. Laxey, 12s. 6d.	5 St. John del Rey, £21.
30 British Consols, £4.	10 Great Vor, £12.	50 Taquaril, 18s. 6d.
25 Brondford, £4 1/2.	25 Gonamena, 3s. 6d.	20 Tan-yr-Alit, £4 10s. 3d.
20 Carn Camborne, 21s. 9d.	10 Holmbush and Kelly, £15 1/2.	10 Tankerville, £15 1/2.
30 Calbeck Fells, 26s. 9d.	Bray, 27s. 6d.	45 Van Consols, £3 13s. 9d.
30 Caegynon, £3 1/2.	20 Marke Valley, £7.	50 West Pant-y-Go, 15s.
30 Chontales, 25s.	50 No. Treskerby, 16s. 6d.	100 West Maria, 46s. 3d.
15 Don Pedro, £3 10s. 6d.	15 Pacific, £5 1/2.	5 W. Tankerville, £23 1/2.
10 East Lovell, £20.	25 Pen Alit, £17 1/2.	50 West Godolphin, 12s.
25 East Caradon, £4 16s.	40 Posterna, £12 3s. 3d.	20 Wh. Grenville, £2 1/2.
	70 Port Phillip, 19s. 6d.	5 W. Rose Down, £25.
	75 Royalton.	

BUYER of West Drake Walls, at 4s.; cash on receipt of transfer.

### MR. WILLIAM WARD,

95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

### JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,

48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

### MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C. Bankers: Bank of England.

### MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C. Bankers: City Bank.

### MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

### MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. Bankers: City Bank.

### WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., DEALS in all descriptions of ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SECURITIES, either for immediate cash or the fortnightly settlement.

W. T. is always prepared to do business in the shares of the Brazilian Gold Mines, which, from long experience, he is well acquainted with.

Taquaril shares are a first-class investment; also Eclipse, California.

### MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at net prices in every description of security.

\*SPECIAL BUSINESS in West Tankerville, Tankerville, Nanteco, Great Western, Calbeck Fells, East Kent, Frank Mills, North Pool, Wheal Agar, New Lovell, Great Rock, South Condurrow, East Lovell, and Great Laxey shares.

Twenty-five Years' Experience.

### MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE, at net prices, for cash, the following shares:—

300 Anglo-Brazilian, 2s. 6d.	100 Eclipse, 11s. 6d.	50 No. Treskerby, 13s.
15 Ashton, £8 12s. 6d.	35 E. Grenville, £2 2s. 6d.	15 Pacific, £5 1/2.
40 Brondford, £4 12s. 6d.	5 East Lovell, £2 7s. 6d.	50 Posterna, 26s. 6d.
40 Broadrain Con., £3 1/2.	25 E. Laxey, £2 7s. 6d.	50 Perran Consols, 16s.
30 British Consols, £3 1/2.	100 Frontino, 18s. (all calls paid).	25 Sweetland Creek, 10s. 6d.
10 Cape Copper, £20.	10 Frank Mills, £2 1/2.	3 Providence, £41.
20 Carn Camborne, 21s.	5 Great Laxey, £19 1/2.	50 Pen Alit, £2 1s. 3d.
1 Devon Con., £10 1/2.	50 Great Caradon (offer wanted).	10 Tankerville, £16 5s.
75 Don Pedro, £3 10s.	75 Kapunda, 6s. 3d.	50 Taquaril, 18s. 6d.
15 E. Caradon, £4 11s. 3d.	5 Nanteco, £2 1/2.	10 Tan-yr-Alit, £5 5s.
5 East Pool, £3 2s. 6d.	10 New Lovell, £2 6s. 3d.	75 Van Consols, £3 13s.
50 East Seta, 21s. 3d.	20 Wh. Grenville, £2 1/2.	35 W. Tankerville, £23 1/2.

Daily Price List published every evening in time for post (free). Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

### MR. H. WADDINGTON, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

WHEAL AGAR is on the eve of fulfilling the predictions of its most sanguine advocates. The 140 east and west is opening up one of the finest deposits of tin ever seen in this celebrated district; 15 fms. in length east of shaft have now been driven, and the end improving in going east. The western end continues worth £60 to £70 per fathom: shares, £2 1/2, £2 3/4.

### MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—

30 Aberdaunt, £5 11s. 3d.	5 East Lovell, £2 18s. 9d.	10 Pacific, £5 5s. 9d.
20 Ashton, £3 11s. 3d.	10 East Caradon, £4 1/2.	50 Posterna, 26s. 6d.
50 Anglo-Argentine, 24s. 9d.	25 E. Grenville, £4 5s. 9d.	50 Perran Consols, 16s.
50 Anglo-Brazilian, 17s. 9d.	25 East Bottle Hill, 12s. 6d.	25 Sweetland Creek, 10s. 6d.
20 Australian United, £2 1/2.	100 Excalibur, 4s. 6d.	3 Providence, £41.
25 British Cons., £3 18s. 9d.	10 Great Rock, £6 1/2.	50 Pen Alit, £2 1s. 3d.
20 Brondford, £4 12s. 6d.	50 Great Retalack, 13s. 3d.	10 Tankerville, £16 5s.
40 Broadrain Consols, £3 1/2.	30 Gt. Western, 37s. 9d.	50 Taquaril, 18s. 6d.
60 Chontales, 25s. 3d.	5 Great Laxey, £18 1/2.	10 Tan-yr-Alit, £5 5s.
30 Calbeck Fells, 26s. 6d.	100 Great Trevodoc, £15 1/2.	75 Van Consols, £3 13s. 3d.
30 Chiverton, 38s. 9d.	5 Great Vor, £11 1/2.	10 Wh. Chiverton, £2 1/2.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £15 1/2.	10 Great So. Chiv., 15s.	20 Wheal Trelawny, 7s. 9d.
3 Carn Brea, £2 1/2.	50 Harewood Con., 6s.	10 W. Killy (St. Agnes), £6 11s. 3d.
10 Chiv. Moor, £5 7s. 9d.	2 Herodfoot, £40 1/2.	20 Wh. Grenville, 41s. 9d.
30 Cefn Consols, £100.	50 Hammett, £11s. 3d.	1 Wheal Seta, £26 1/2.
50 Drake Walls, 26s. 9d.	40 Hingston, 16s. 9d.	50 West Tankerville, £2 12s. 9d.
20 Don Pedro, £2 17s. 9d.	5 North Roskear, £20 1/2.	20 Wheal Agar, £23 1/2.
100 Eclipse, 2s. 3d. pm.	25 New Lovell, £2 1/2.	
40 E. New Lovell, 7s. 9d.	50 Pen Alit, 59s. 6d.	
	20 Penryn, £2 1/2.	
	20 Plynlimon, £4 1/2.	
	40 Perkin's Beach, 35s.	

### MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 31 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—

35 East Grenville; 60 Drake Walls; 30 British Consols; 100 Broadrain Consols; 50 East Chiverton; 90 Perran Consols; 75 West Tankerville; 10 Great Wheal Ida; 50 Great Caradon; 100 West Pant-y-Go; 40 Hammett; 50 Aberdaunt; 50 East New Wheal Lovell; 40 Great South Chiverton; 100 Redmoor; 15 Tankerville; 30 Great Rock; 20 Caegynon; 5 Van; 3 West Chiverton; 100 Lusitanian; 200 Almaden and Tiritio Consolidated; 150 Anglo-Brazilian.

MR. BUDGE recommends the purchase of Minera and Devon Great Consols shares at present quotations. He also strongly advises investors to purchase an interest in Broadrain Consols, which is situated in the best locality for silver-lead ore in Broadrain Consols, being in the same channel of ground and parallel to the celestine in Cardiganshire, being in the same channel of ground and parallel to the celestine in Cardiganshire, being in the same channel of ground and parallel to the celestine in Cardiganshire. The present returns average about 30 tons monthly, which leaves a profit beyond the cost of the erection of new machinery which is now being supplied with the view to increase returns. There are many very important points gradually developing themselves in this mine that will considerably increase the value of the shares; it is a legitimate undertaking well worthy the attention of investors.

### CORNISH AND WELSH (LEAD) MINES— FOREIGN GOLD MINES.

TO SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHERS.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Friday, April 22, No. 581, Vol. XII., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—

Tankerville.	West Great Work.	East Wheal Lovell.
Van.	Trumpet Consols.	West Caradon.
Great Western.	Australian United.	East Wheal Seta.
North Wheal Crofty.	West Tankerville.	Don Pedro.
	Great Rock.	

With Articles on the Price of Tin, Investment in Tin Mines, Advance in the Copper Standard, &c.

### THE LONDON DAILY RECORD— STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

Published every evening at 5 o'clock.

Forwarded by same night's mail to subscribers.

Entered at Stationers' Hall, July, 1866.

Contains the latest closing prices of any share-list published; showing the rise and fall in railways, banks, foreign stocks, colonial securities, American securities, foreign railways; telegraphic, insurance, steamship, and miscellaneous shares; Cornish and Welsh mines, foreign gold mines, &c.

With remarks on the daily operations, and advice as to purchases or sales.

Annual subscription, £1 1s.; by post, £2 2s.; monthly subscription by post, 4s.; single copy, 1d.; by post, 2d.

Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

### MR. EDWARD COOKE,

STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER, 76, OLD BROAD STREET (and Mining Exchange), LONDON, E.C.

E. C. refers to his Remarks on Mines on p. 336.

Bankers: Alliance Bank.

### MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

31, THREADNEEDLE STREET (and Mining Exchange), LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

### MR. W. H. COUELL,

No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Daily price-list on application.

### MR. WILLIAM MICHELL, 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Dealer in British Mines, Stocks, Shares, &c.

### MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

### MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER, 19, THROCKMOTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Every description of shares BOUGHT AND SOLD at the best market prices.

### MR. THOMAS ROSEWARNE, SHAREDEALER,

81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

T. R. is now on a tour of inspection through Wales, where he intends visiting the principal mines now commanding public attention, and upon his return to town will be prepared to give sound practical advice to parties interested in this class of investment.

Seeing the great fluctuations which have taken place in the price of Welsh mines, and the immense amount of money consequently lost, speculators will do well to consult T. R. before embarking their capital in mining undertakings.

T. R. has BUSINESS in all kinds of marketable stocks and shares at close prices of the day.

Money advanced to any extent on good mining shares.

Office hours Ten to Four.

Bankers: Bank of England.

### SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.

CHIEF OFFICES: 22, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

CITY OFFICES: 86, MARK LANE, E.C.

We are prepared to negotiate the Purchase or Sale of Stocks and Shares in Consols, Foreign Bonds, Railways, Insurance, Banks, Gas, Mining, and other Financial Companies. BUSINESS in the following shares:—

Aberdaunt.	East Lovell.	Taquaril.
Australian United.	New Lovell.	Van Consols.
Ashton.	North Crofty.	Wheal Agar.
Brondford.	Nanteco Consols.	West Maria.
Cardigan Bay Consols.	Drake Walls.	South Condurrow.
Cefn Consols.	Prince of Wales.	Tincroft.
Don Pedro.	Tankerville.	

Crown Quarry. Morben. Cwmbehol. Apperley.

Shares in the above slate quarries are recommended as safe and profitable investments.

CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS.—This property is still progressing very satisfactorily, and next week will be fully reported upon by leading engineers of London, who are about visiting the mines. Many paying points are laid open, and the undertaking may now be looked upon as a success.

SOUTH CARDIGAN will also be inspected and reported upon.

FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

### MR. J. B. HAWKES, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS in all Stocks, Shares, and Miscellaneous Securities at close market prices. Reliable information furnished respecting the principal Welsh and Cornish Mines.

MR. HAWKES has FOR SALE the following shares:—

10 Ashton, £24.	5 Gt. Vor, £11 17s. 6d.	1 Van, £83 1/2.
10 Brondford, £24.	25 Posterna, 26s. 6d.	30 Van Consols, £3 13s. 3d.
50 Chontales, 23s. 3d.	5 St. John del Rey, £20 1/2.	30 Wh. Grenville, 41s. 9d.
1 Devon Consols, £29.	50 Taquaril, 3s. 6d.	25 W. Tankerville, £23 1/2.

### MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,

74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., have BUSINESS in:—

20 Tan-yr-Alit.	5 West Chiverton.	50 West Stiperstones.
20 Ashton.	20 Great Vor.	10 East Lovell.
20 Penryn.	20 New Lovell.	10 Marke Valley.
50 Pen Alit.	50 West Maria.	20 Pacific.
50 Caegynon.	50 Van Consols.	20 Sweetland.
	50 West Tankerville.	

A BUYER of West Pant-y-Go, West Tankerville, West Stiperstones, and Tankerville. Orders negotiated by telegram for cash or account. Commission 1 1/2 per cent.

The "Investment Record and Mining Review" free to clients, or per post 6d. per copy.

Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

### MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

EXCELSIOR TIN AND COPPER MINE.—MR. HENRY MANSELL still recommends the purchase of these shares, as likely for a rise of some hundreds per cent. during the present year. Copies of Mr. J. H. HITCHINS' recent report can be had on application to the above address, where also specimens of the ore discovered, plans of the mine, &c., can be seen.

References exchanged.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

### MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

AND MINE AGENT.

12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMPSON being in communication with some of the most experienced miners in Wales, is in a position to afford reliable information to those seeking investments in the lead mines of the Principality.

The investing public should not forget the severe lesson taught by the late panic, that Stock Exchange prices by no means represent the intrinsic or permanent value of any property.

MR. THOMPSON recommends the purchase of NEW CENTRAL SNAILBEACH shares, as this mine will become the most valuable property in the district; also of LILANDLOES WHEAL VAN.

Advantage should be taken of the late fall in PACIFIC shares, which should be bought, together with SWEETLAND CREEK.

Free on application a few remarks on "Mining in the Llanidloes (Van) district," also on "The Science of Investments."

### MR. CHARLES THOMAS,

MINING AGENT, AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

### MR. JOHN GIBBS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

All kinds of shares bought and sold at closest market prices.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

### MR. W. H. LANYON,

(Late of Kennell Gunpowder Company)

GUNPOWDER MERCHANT, TRURO.

### MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.

Business operations in Mining Shares effected at close market rates.

MR. THOMAS intends visiting, early next week, the CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS and other mines in the neighbourhood of Aberystwith, and upon his return will be glad to furnish any information in his power to holders and others who may be interested.

### MESSRS. A. STUART AND CO., 93, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

Second edition, price 6d.

### SELF HELP TO PATENT LAW; COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWS.

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With a MAP, showing the position of the different Mines, arranged and drawn specially for this Pamphlet.

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Telegraphs, Railways, Insurance, Banks, Canals, Hotels, Mines (home and abroad), Steamships, &c., together with every other description of Stocks, Bought or Sold for cash or fortnightly settlement.

Our long experience has taught us to deal with caution. We act accordingly. Investors can make money, and for safety they should do their business only through us.

BUSINESS in the following shares at net prices:—

30 Anglo-Brazilian, 2s. 6d.	30 Ch. v. Moor, £5 7s. 6d.	15 Great Rock, £7 1/2.
15 Aberdaunt, £26 1/2.	10 Chiv. Valley, £4 11s. 3d.	50 Gen. Brazil., 4s. 6d. pm.
10 Ashton, £29 1/2.	30 Chontales, £2 3s. 9d.	25 Hammett, £11 1/2.
20 Australian United, £2 1/2.	2 Devon Consols, £10 1/2.	100 Holmbush and Kelly, £15 1/2.
£2 17s. 6d.	1 Dolcoath, £13 1/2.	Bray, 27s. 6d.
10 Broadrain Con., 42s. 6d.	25 Don Pedro.	30 Prince of Wales, 12s. 6d.
10 Bwch Con., £3 17s. 9d.	10 East Caradon, £5 2s. 6d.	50 Terras, 25s., fully pd.
30 Calbeck Fells, 26s. 3d.	125 Excalibur, 4s. 3d.	100 Great Royaltion, 11s.
	7 Great Laxey, £18 1/2.	

We advise the immediate purchase of the TERRAS TIN and ABERDAUNT shares. These will go to a much higher price.



# GWYNNE AND CO., ENGINEERS, ESSEX STREET WORKS, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

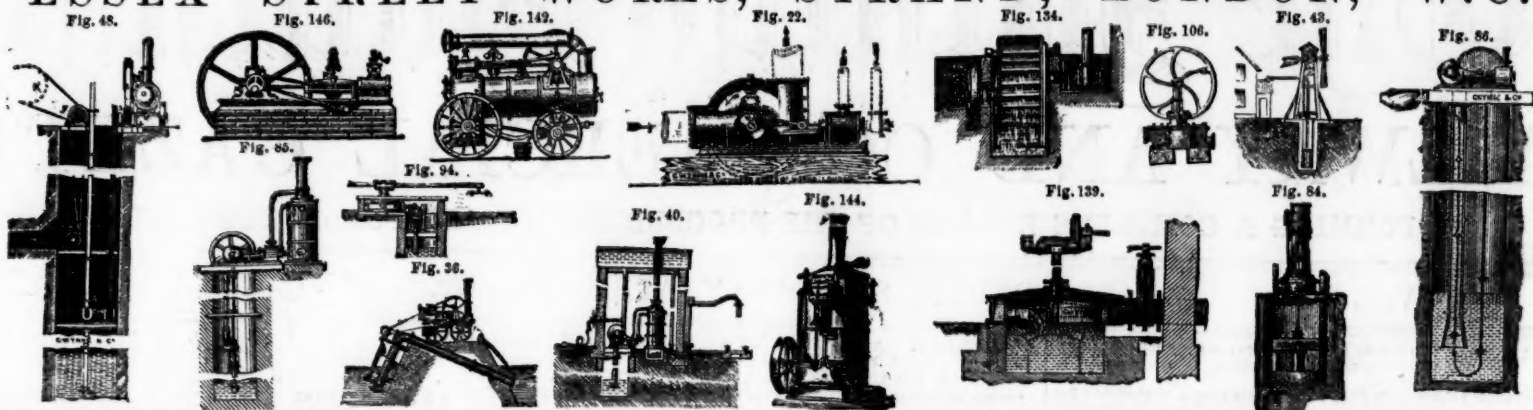


Fig. 144.—Vertical Engine, all sizes, from 2 to 20-horse power.  
Fig. 146.—Horizontal Engine, from 4 to 100-horse power.  
Fig. 142.—Portable Engine, from 2½ to 30-horse power.  
Fig. 40.—Gwynne and Co.'s Combined Stationary Pumping Engine.  
Fig. 139.—Turbine Water-wheel, from 1 to 300-horse power.

Fig. 22.—Combined Pumping Engine, all sizes, obtained Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition.  
Fig. 85.—Deep Well Pumping Engine, all sizes.  
Fig. 134.—Water-wheel Pumping Machinery.  
Fig. 36.—Gwynne and Co.'s Patent Syphon Drainage Machinery.  
Fig. 95.—Horse-power Pumping Machinery.

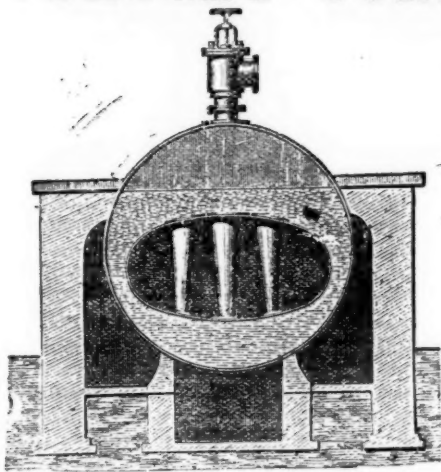
Fig. 86.—Chain Pump Pumping Engine.  
Fig. 48.—Deep Mine Centrifugal Pumping Machinery.  
Fig. 84.—Double-acting Vertical Pumping Engine.  
Fig. 106.—Gwynne and Co.'s Improved Plunger Hand Pump.  
Fig. 43.—Wind Power Pumping Machinery.

Steam Engines of all kinds and sizes, Hand and Steam Fire Engines, Water Wheels, Hydraulic Lifts, Cranes and Jacks, Steam and Water Valves, Hydraulic Presses, Sheep Washing Machinery, &c., &c.

List of Centrifugal Pumps, two stamps. Illustrated Catalogues of Pumping Machinery, six stamps. Large Illustrated Catalogue, with many Estimates, &c., twelve stamps. All post free. Gwynne and Co. have recently effected a considerable reduction in their prices, being determined to supply not only the best but the cheapest Pumping Machinery in the world.

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Section of the "Galloway" Boiler, showing arrangement of back flues, the furnaces being of the same construction as in the common two-flued boiler.

The above TUBES are made with such an amount of taper as will allow the bottom flange to pass through the hole in the upper side of the boiler flue, which renders their introduction into ordinary flued boilers a simple operation, and with the following advantages:—  
The POWER of the BOILER is CONSIDERABLY INCREASED, and the FLUES ARE MATERIALLY STRENGTHENED.  
The CIRCULATION of the WATER is MUCH IMPROVED, and UNEQUAL EXPANSION, with its attendant evils, PREVENTED.  
LIABILITY TO PRIME IS LESSENER.

These Tubes have now been in use upwards of fourteen years, and above 50,000 are in work in various parts of the country with the best results.

They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees,

**W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,**  
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Makers of Wrought-iron Parallel Tubes, 40s. p. cwt.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

**"GALLOWAY BOILER,"**

AS PER SKETCH ANNEXED.

UPWARDS OF TWO THOUSAND OF WHICH ARE NOW AT WORK.

BOILERS OF ANY DIMENSIONS, UPON THIS OR ANY OTHER PLAN, CAN BE DELIVERED WITHIN A FEW DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF ORDER.

**STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

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**Shearing and Punching Machines Bending Rolls, and every description of Boilermakers' Tools, &c., &c.**



By a special method of preparation, this leather is made solid, perfectly close in texture, and impermeable to water; it has, therefore, all the qualifications essential for pump buckets, and is the most durable material of which they can be made. It may be had of all dealers in leather, and of

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Prize Medals, 1851, 1855, 1862, for MILLBANDS, HOSE, AND LEATHER FOR MACHINERY PURPOSES.

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Extract from article entitled "The Railway Problem," in the Times, 20th October, 1869.

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## Original Correspondence.

### MINING IN NORTH WALES.

Mining operations in the various districts of North Wales are gradually but surely improving, and at several mines, which have hitherto been comparatively quiet, there is now something approaching activity. About Holywell there is every appearance that more will be done there than has been the case for a considerable time past, as some of the recently-formed companies will be the means of giving life and vigour to those concerns which they have taken to, and in which that necessary desideratum, capital, alone has been wanting to develop the valuable minerals which they contain. The great success of the Van—the high figure at which the shares are quoted being a sore puzzle to many of the captains and practical men—has no doubt led to a good deal of speculation in lead mines, and it may be, in many cases, to a considerable loss. It, therefore, behoves persons desirous of embarking in mineral property to be careful as to how they invest, for specious promises too often allure, only to deceive. Still, there is not the slightest doubt but there are large and valuable tracts of mineralised ground, as well as abandoned mines, which can and will be brought into working operation, and which will well repay those who are the means of developing the riches which are now buried in them.

Amongst those districts which are now showing signs of returning life may be mentioned that of Mold—formerly one of the most important centres of lead mining in the Principality—where there is not only just now more than the usual activity, but where some very extensive mines are about to be opened out, and which will give employment to a large number of workmen. The town of Mold itself, which has many advantages, with plenty of good coal well suited for engine purposes, now gives every promise of once more assuming the important position it formerly enjoyed in connection with the mining industry of the county. Amongst the other projects which it is expected will shortly be launched and brought under public notice may be mentioned that relating to the re-opening of the PEN-Y-FRON, RHYD-Y-MWYN, and PAST-Y-MWYN MINES, and working them as one concern, and which were formerly worked most advantageously, realising large profits for the shareholders. The deepest of the mines is only 180 yards, so that although they are all filled with water the clearing of them would not be attended with so large a cost as might be expected under the circumstances. Once cleared of the water, a large quantity of ore would at once be raised, so that, in all probability, no great time would elapse before the concern became a dividend-paying one. Such is the opinion of some practical men. The mines will be worked by a limited company, and the obtaining of the necessary powers from the owners is now in progress. The owners of the land, or those who enjoy the right, include what are known as the "Lords of Mold," and the trustees of what may be called private property.

At the MOLD MINES (formerly the Old Cat Hole) they have within the last few days made an excellent discovery of ore, which they found to the north of the main lode: it promises to be highly profitable, and it is expected that shortly the monthly sales will reach 50 or 60 tons. The mine would, therefore, appear likely to take high rank amongst those in the district, and to assume something like its original proportions, when as much as from 500 to 600 tons of ore were sold monthly. In the same locality is the GLAN ALUN MINE, which is looking very healthy, some good runs of ore having been met with in the eastern part of the workings, and in quite maiden ground. Judging, therefore, from present appearances, it is very likely that considerable quantities of lead will be raised, and which give from 6 to 7 ozs. of silver to the ton, which is considered very good for the locality.

The MAES-Y-SAFN MINE is now looking better than for some time past, the miners having intersected some very fine courses of ore in the eastern part of the workings. The mine is now looking almost like a new one, and as it gives employment to the greatest number of hands of any one in the district its position affords unalloyed satisfaction to all parties in the neighbourhood. At EAST MAES-Y-SAFN operations are about to be re-commenced, for the purpose of sinking the engine shaft deeper. The necessary machinery required has been decided on, and the erection of a large engine-room will be commenced almost immediately. At present the mine is heavily watered, but an 8-in. cylinder engine, with 24-in. pitwork, are to be put down, and which will be fully equal to contend with anything that is likely to arise. The mine was formerly a profitable one, and when cleared of the water and got into work there is very little doubt but what it will repay the shareholders for the outlay made.

The GREAT FRON FOWNOG is now getting on very satisfactorily, and the work of clearing the shaft, and a large quantity of timber is being carried to the top, showing that business is intended to be carried out with energy. The RHOSMON MINE is being cleared, and the men are working above the water, and it is expected that the engine will be at work before long. At NORTH HENDRE the prospects still continue good, the mine producing some fine ore; the round ore, which is much in demand for pottery purposes, selling for upwards of 15l. per ton. At the LLANARMON MINE, which was quite recently taken by a company on the limited liability principle, the men are busily at work. An engine has been put down, and is at work in the eastern part of the mine; and an engine-shaft is being sunk. It is anticipated that in about another 3 or 4 fathoms the flat will be intersected, and in all probability with good results. It is rumoured that the western part of the "take" is about to be opened, for the further development of the old Nant Mine, which was formerly one of the richest in the locality, and from which large sums of money were realised. The GLADSTONE and TRUE BLUE MINES continue to improve, and the shares, which are at a considerable premium, are being enquired for.

The collieries in Flintshire are, as a rule, doing a very fair business, and in that respect are considerably better than they have been. The MOSTYN COLLIERY, however, is not doing much, owing to the "creep" occurring in two of the seams, and which has, consequently, caused the firm to be unable to continue some of their contracts. The HANMER COLLIERY has also been nearly stopped, owing to the water having got under the seam. The BAGILLT COLLIERY COMPANY are doing remarkably well, and have a market for all the coal raised, and it is expected that a new winning will shortly be won to the dip, where the Five-yard and the Three-yard coal will be found. The former is a fine steam coal, and efforts have been made to get it on the Admiralty list.

The PRESTETYN COLLIERY, which, under the management of Mr. W. H. Glidderoy, was sunk at a very moderate cost indeed for the district in which it is situated, is doing very well. They have just got into the Yard and the Four-feet seams, the former having been proved to be a very superior house coal, whilst at the top of the Yard bed there is a thin seam of excellent gas Cannel. A line of rails is about to be put down from the pit to the Chester and Holyhead line, and as the output will shortly be very considerably increased, the colliery bids fair to turn out a highly profitable one. At the QUEENSBERRY COLLIERY a good business is being done, the firm having some large contracts in hand. The water has broken into the BROMFIELD HALL COLLIERY from the old workings, so that the raising of coal has been stopped. The boilers are being repaired, and a new lift is being put down.

In the Buckley district several of the collieries are opening out, so that before long a large increase in the output will be made. The BUCKLEY COMPANY are engaged in driving out the levels, and putting up new gearing. A line of railway from the colliery, on to the Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay line, is about to be made, under the superintendence of Mr. Lassey, the managing partner, at a cost of 4000l. When completed, and the colliery in full work, it is estimated that from 3000 to 4000 tons of coal will be raised weekly. At SOUTH BUCKLEY they are driving out, and waiting for the putting down of an engine. The NORTHROP COLLIERY COMPANY has been re-formed, and two new shafts are about to be commenced. A line of rails on to the Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Railway has been put down, so that every preparation has been made for doing a large trade. In the same locality it is said that a new colliery is about to be commenced by a Manchester firm. The GALTCHOG COLLIERY is standing, owing to an irruption of water. The ASTON HALL COLLIERY now gives promise of turning out profitable, and the men are driving out the levels in the Yard and the Five-feet seams. A good business is being done at the OAKS PIT COLLIERY, principally with Birkenhead and Chester.

### THE AUSTRIAN ORE-CONCENTRATING MACHINE.

SIR,—I have been informed that a very successful machine is in use in Austria for concentrating ores; and, being much interested in mines where it is important to concentrate the ores as much and as economically as possible, I should feel greatly obliged to any of your correspondents who would favour me with particulars of this apparatus, either through your columns or by letter addressed to me at 94, Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate-street Within.

April 22.

H. THOMPSON.

### THE TEIGN VALLEY LEAD AND BARYTES MINING CO.

SIR,—Having received several letters, enquiring if this mine can be inspected to the full extent of the adit level, which intersects the lodes, I beg to inform you that the adit level is now complete throughout the mine, and that every part of the Barytes and Lead Lodes can be viewed with perfect ease and safety.

St. Stephen's-street, Bristol, April 14.

ROBERT GEORGE SMITH.

### GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Many of my co-shareholders must have perused with equal satisfaction to myself the encouraging statement made by Mr. Dumbell in regard to the position and prospects of our property, as reported in your column of 1st week. To me this is the more satisfactory, because I am one of those who (having confidence in our executive) steadfastly resisted the croakings of our chronic alarmist—who, if one may judge from that unhappy affirmation put forth in his present "pamphlet," has so long pampered the baseless conception of Great Laxeay being "a child of his own" that he has even taught himself to regard it as a fact. The most conclusive reply, however, to this strange hallucination was that made by Mr. Dumbell, when he said that if such were the case nature must have been turned upside down to oblige Mr. Thomson, inasmuch as "the child of his own" was born long before the father. But my object in occupying your space is more especially to exhort those of my fellow-shareholders who hold their interest as a steady investment, and who wisely object to have their pre-



party made the shuttlecock of the mining market, to in future allow all disparaging statements to fall as harmlessly as oil upon a duck's back, remembering that those who hold the largest stake in the concern are those who have the greatest interest in promoting its permanent prosperity. Let "silly rumours about the death of the mine," and to the "rapid exhaustion of reserves," &c.—as a body, let us continue to uphold and support our able administrators in a manner which results have proved them most unquestionably merit.

Liverpool, April 20.

A SHAREHOLDER.

#### ST. AGNES MINING DISTRICT.

SIR,—A "Traveller," in the Supplement to last week's Journal, appears to have forgotten one mine in the district, and contained in the map referred to. I mean New Wheal Towan, going west of the once rich mine of Wheal Towan, the main lode of which runs through the set. It is managed by a good and successful agent (Capt. Richard Pryor, who is the manager also of North Trekerby, Penhale United, St. Just Amalgamated, New Devon Consols, &c.). The prospects are good at the adit level, where a drift on the lode is in progress, or was lately. To make a fair trial of this mine steam-power must be applied. I believe that a former company sank a shaft 30 fathoms below the adit, beyond which little was done.

R. S.

#### SOUTH ST. JUST TIN MINE.

SIR,—I am glad to see that this very promising property is about to be re-worked, and that the new company have decided upon providing an ample capital for its development. I feel sure that under the present management it will be well supported, and that the shares, upon which there is no "liability," must very shortly command a good premium. I know the property well, and with the field of machinery at command, I do not see how this "bal" can fail to give to the fortunate adventurers a very liberal return upon the amount invested, and I may add that those who succeed in obtaining an allotment will avoid the rather galling pleasure of paying a premium for the stock.

Penzance, April 20.

TRIBUTOR.

#### CUIABA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Our attention has been directed to a letter purporting to be signed by one Edward Oxenford, which appeared as an advertisement, under the above heading, in your paper of the 16th inst. Mr. Oxenford, it appears, sets up some claim to the Cuiaba Mines, and we, therefore, to prevent misapprehension, deem it right to tell you, and through you your readers, that there is no pretence for any such claim being made to the property which is proposed to be acquired and worked by the Cuiaba Gold Mining Company (Limited).

The property referred to in such letter as belonging to the National Brazilian Mining Association is, in fact, a very small portion of the Cuiaba estate, and does not form any part of that which this company is acquiring. We may add that the property now to be acquired and worked by the Cuiaba Gold Mining Company (Limited) is the subject of a duly legalised notarial certificate, dated the 18th May, 1869, given by the second Notary Public of the City of Caché (the original of which certificate is in our possession), wherein it is certified by such notary public that James Pennycuik Brown (through whom this company will derive their title) had produced the deeds, &c., relating to the mines, and that such documents proved that the said James Pennycuik Brown was the owner and possessor of nearly all the mining land, water-courses, and waters in the said district of Cuiaba.

DIGNY, SHARP, AND LARGO,

Solicitors for the Cuiaba Gold Mining Company (Limited).

13, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., April 22.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence, see this day's Supplement.]

### Meetings of Mining Companies.

#### BRONFLOYD UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the Guildhall Hotel, Gresham-street, on Monday.—Mr. HUTTON in the chair. Mr. J. B. BALCOMBE (managing director) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

The accounts (as already published in the Journal) showed a profit of 890l. 3s. 2d. on the operations of the three months. The net credit balance was 1799l. 0s. 10d., including balance at bank and ore bill in hand. The mine, machinery, and reserves of ore not valued.

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

April 16.—No. 3 Shaft, North Lode: Since the last meeting the new plunger-lift has been fixed from the bottom up to the 24 (late 52), which answers exceedingly well, and the casting and drawing of this shaft has been also extended from the 45 (late 73), down so as to bring the machine-kibble to the bottom of the lode in the last 3 feet of this extension the lode has very much improved, the same being composed of blue-slate, intermixed with nice strings of lead ore. We shall continue on the cross-cut until we reach the north wall of the lode, and then turn west on its course. I am fully satisfied we shall have a good lode here presently. This bargain is worked by six men, at 180s. per fathom. The winze below the 45 (late 73) is for the present suspended, as stated in my report of the 6th inst. Six men are employed in stopping down the north part of the lode in this same level, to the west of shaft; the lode is worth 35 cwt. of ore per cubic fathom. We purpose to put in a still in the back of this level next week. Two men are driving the 45 and on the north part of the lode at 100s. per fathom; the lode is producing a little ore. Twelve men are stopping the lode under the 34 (late 62) at 70s. per fathom; the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per cubic fathom. Six men are stopping the lode under the 24 (late 52); the lode is yielding about 1 1/2 tons of ore per cubic fathom. In crossing the lode north from the 24 (late 52) to the 45 (late 73) the part of the lode opened on in that direction is of the same character as the part driven on by the main level, composed of soft blue slate, intermixed with a little carbonate of lime; owing to the soft nature of the ground the men are still employed in timbering the level.—No. 1 Shaft, South Lode: On Jan. 3 a contract was set to six men to cut a pit in the 10 (late 26), ground for cistern bearers, put in cistern, posthouse, and sink this shaft 10 fms. for 150l.; the pit, &c., has been completed, and the shaft sunk 5 fms. 3 ft., thus leaving 4 fms. to complete their bargain. This shaft has also been raised and divided from the 10 to surface, and pulleys-drawn from the shaft to machine-house put up, in order to draw the stuff to surface. We have sold during the last three months 150 tons of lead ore, and if things go on well we shall sample about the same quantity in the coming next three months. We regard to the discovery which we have made of a good lode about 230 fms. to the west of the new shaft, and on which we have already had some consultation, I must leave its prosecution to your consideration. I consider it very important to the future of the mine; but whether we can afford to work it at present, or whether we can on the Church property, any portion of our reserve to its exploration is one for your consideration. Section and surface plan of the mine sent herewith. The mine and its machinery are in thorough working order.—THOMAS KEMP.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report and accounts be received and adopted. He stated that the profits realised during the quarter enabled the directors to declare the usual dividend, at the rate of 30 per cent. upon the paid-up capital.

Mr. BALCOMBE explained that the discovery referred to by Capt. Kemp had been made in the direction of some old workings, about 200 fathoms west of the present points of operation; a good lode had been found.

Mr. E. COOKE asked what distance the cross-cut in the 73 fms. level was driven before the lode was reached. Mr. BALCOMBE: The lode was cut on the northern side of the shaft in the 73, and at about 2 1/2 fms. further north in the 84. The ore dips west; the underlie of the lode, which is 7 fms. wide, being north about 2 feet in a fathom.

Mr. PETER WATSON thought it was important that the extent of this new discovery should be further tested.—Mr. BALCOMBE regarded it as a point of importance to the future of the mine; but shareholders should be reminded that to develop it would necessarily entail an additional outlay—hence the question would naturally arise as to what way it could best be met.

After some discussion upon this point, the motion adopting the report and accounts, as well as the declaration of a dividend of 30% (18. 6d. per share) being agreed to, it was unanimously resolved that the directors (Messrs. Hutton, Balcombe, Cooke, and Watson), or any three of them, be invited to visit the mine, with the view of arranging a plan whereby the discovery referred to in Capt. Kemp's report can be further explored.

A vote of thanks was passed to the managing director.

The usual compliment to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

#### PENALLT SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Crosby House, on Wednesday.—Mr. FOTHERGILL, C.E., in the chair.

Mr. WARD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the agent was then read:—

April 19.—Since the last general meeting No. 4 cross-cut has been driven 12 fms. 9 ft., which makes the whole length from its entrance 31 fms. 2 ft.; it is impossible to say how soon the lode may be intersected, as we know by a drift in the winze there cannot be much further to drive to accomplish this interesting object. The ground in the present end is intermixed with capels and branches of muddle.—No. 3 cross-cut: From the bottom of the winze we have cut into the lode about 4 fms., without finding the wall; for the first 6 ft. driven the lode is worth 20l. per fm., the remainder is intermixed with silver-lead ore, but not sufficient to value. We are still cutting north to ascertain the size of the lode.—No. 1 cross-cut: The lode is of unusual size and character, being 5 fms. wide, composed of muddle and silver-lead ore; a correct estimate of its value cannot readily be given. The south part now opening by the level, 8 ft. wide, is worth 20l. per fathom. I recapitulate my opinion on former reports, that great success will attend the opening of this mine. The dam is completed, and the water raised a sufficient height from the base of the river for driving the crusher-wheel and dressing appliances. We shall finish taking out the rock for the foundation of the wheel in a few days.—T. GLANVILLE.

The CHAIRMAN said that, although by reason of an informality in the notice they could not legally transact any business at this meeting, he might mention that everything at the mine was progressing in a most satisfactory manner. The water-wheel, the construction of which he, as a practical engineer, had personally supervised, was provided on one side with power to drive a pair of crushing rollers, and on the other side with power to drive a stone-breaker. He had put himself to a considerable amount of trouble in endeavouring to ascertain the best mode to dress the ore after it had been crushed; and during the last week he had had an opportunity of witnessing in practical operation a combination of the different patents. He (the Chairman) was assured by the manager that the quantity of ore which under the old system cost 50s. to dress, by these patented machines, which were worked by a water-wheel, and attended by children, could be dressed, and the

work much better done, for 15s., and the manager expected to reduce it to 10s. As to the mine, they hoped they would in a short time have to announce that the lode had been struck—certainly the indications were all that could be desired.

Mr. BAWTICK recently visited the mine, and during his visit he was informed that the managers of Spallbeach, Tankerville, and West Stipstones had inspected Pen Allt, and had spoken of it in the most favourable terms, holding out the greatest hopes that it would be equal to those Shropshire mines.

Mr. C. A. POWELL asked whether the whole of the shares had been taken up, and the amount of working capital in the hands of the directors?—The CHAIRMAN said that the whole of the shares were taken up, and that there was something like 8000l. in the hands of the directors, while the fully believed would be more than ample to bring the mine into a permanently profitable condition. He added that the water-wheel was 45 ft. in diameter.

Mr. PENNINGTON said that he accompanied the directors during their recent inspection of the mine. He might supplement the remarks of the Chairman by stating that they were driving a deep cross-cut, which would strike the lode 30 fms. deeper than the point at which it was previously intersected. With the view of getting down in easy ground, a winze had been sunk 12 ft. from the lode, and at the depth of 12 feet the cross-cut was gradually increasing in size, until the winze, so to speak, was carried entirely in the lode, clearly showing that the lode had either increased in size or that it had changed its underlie. In the ground towards the deep cross-cut the lode had altered its underlie 2 ft. in a fathom, or the lode would be cut probably this week. Lodes, especially in that country, often changed their underlie from north to south, and were sometimes perpendicular. In this case the lode may have changed its underlie north; if so, they would have to drive this cross-cut further than expected before the lode was reached. On Friday, however, he saw indications in the cross-cut end that they were rapidly approaching the lode, in addition to which water was coming out of the end like out of a water-pipe, which they doubtless all knew was, of itself, a most favourable indication. A winze had also been commenced in No. 1 level, which is down 3 ft., and the lode looking well. He should not be surprised to find any day that the lode had been cut, but what width it would be no one could at present say. Judging, however, from what was seen of it at surface, where it was 15 to 20 ft. wide, the probability is that it would be 30 to 40 ft. wide.

The CHAIRMAN reminded Mr. Pennington that he had omitted to mention that at the top of the mountain he had traced a lode cropping up to surface.

Mr. PENNINGTON said that at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the present workings there was a lode which was caunter to those previously seen, consequently favourable to make ore. He had personally had some of the ore tested—ore taken, of course, merely from the surface—and it was found to contain 4 per cent. of lead, and traces of silver. The lode could be traced for 60 feet on the surface.

After some further discussion, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

### FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The last few days have not involved any material change in the Belgian iron trade. The lines of railway about to be carried out in Turkey in Europe have attracted the attention of English, Belgian, and French industrialists to some extent, but hitherto no order has been given out for this enterprise. Several other important contracts are expected to present themselves shortly, but for the present everything remains in statu quo. Tenders were recently invited for 1950 tons of Bessemer cast-steel rails for the North Belgian Railway, but no offers were made by any firm, the amount of the caution money required to be deposited being considered too much, while it had to be deposited with the Government for ten years.

Mr. PENNINGTON said that at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the present workings there was a lode which was caunter to those previously seen, consequently favourable to make ore. He had personally had some of the ore tested—ore taken, of course, merely from the surface—and it was found to contain 4 per cent. of lead, and traces of silver. The lode could be traced for 60 feet on the surface.

The Mokta-el-Hadid Magnetic Iron Minerals Company has just held its annual meeting at Paris. The results of the past year's working, as detailed by the Council of Administration, appear to have been very satisfactory. The profits of the Mokta-el-Hadid Mine experienced a sensible increase last year, which was attended with a net revenue of 59,877l. Of this amount, however, the Council of Administration proposed to apply 26,910l. to the repayment of various first establishment expenses. Of the balance of 32,967l., the directors proposed that 16,171l. should be carried to the reserve fund, that 30,613l. should be applied to the payment of statutory interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, with a supplementary dividend of 4s. per share, and that 687l. should be carried forward to the credit of 1870. The whole of the expenses attending the constitution of the company have now been repaid, and the Bona first establishment expenses have been materially reduced. The collieries owned by the company are expected to be brought into working in the course of this year. The dividend paid upon the shares of the company for the past year is at the rate of about 6 per cent. per annum. Certain modifications in the statutes and constitution of the company have been agreed to. The Commentary Collieries Company, which owns also the foundries of Fourchambault, Montluçon, Tournon, and La Pique will pay a dividend for the past year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

Copper has been well sustained on the Havre market; a lot of 70 tons of Chilean in bars has changed hands at 68l. per ton, Paris conditions. At Marseilles, Toka has made 76l.; Spanish, 68l.; and Chilean and Peruvian, 75l. per ton. The German copper markets have been, upon the whole, extremely quiet. At Havre, Banca tin has made 131l.; Straits, 132l.; and English, to be delivered at Havre or Rouen, 130l. per ton. At Rotterdam tin has displayed an upward tendency; disposable Banca has made 78 fl., and Billiton 76 fl. At Paris there is no change in the price of lead; French lead has been dealt in at 187. 18s.; Spanish at 187. 10s.; and English, Belgian, and German at 187. 18s. per ton. At Marseilles rolled zinc has brought 28l. per ton. At Breslau there has been no great amount of business passing of late in zinc, although that town is an important centre of affairs in the metal in question.

### MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

VAN.—The directors have received advices as under:—In the new, or Edward's shaft, 194 fms. west of the present engine-shaft, we have reached the south side of the soft ground; it is intermixed with good stones of lead. This looks very promising for cutting a rich lode here shortly. In the 45 cross-cut our progress is slow, being impeded by gas and water. We still have nice spots of lead in the ground. We may intersect the lode in about a week's time. The deep adit west, 120 fathoms west of the present engine-shaft, shows a very good lode; very strong water and gas. This, again, speaks well for Edward's shaft. The sale of ore on the 21st inst., 325 tons (four weeks' raisings), realised 4453l. 7s. 6d.

CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS.—This mine now being dry in every part, it is the intention of several of the largest shareholders to visit the property next week, accompanied by some of the first authorities in the mining kingdom.

BLAEN CAELAN.—This property has recently been inspected by Capt. Edward Williams (26 years manager of the Dyflide Mines). Captain Williams states that, although the Geological Survey of Wales shows only one main lode, traversing from below Blaen Caelan, in a line with and to Dyflide, yet at Dyflide, as in Blaen Caelan, there are three distinct and corresponding lodes, and one of these carried copper down to about 40 fms. from surface. In former years Capt. Williams personally drilled and traced these lodes west from Dyflide to Esgair-hir, the celebrated old mine which adjoins Blaen Caelan on the east, and it is evident enough (says Captain Williams) that the survey is correct in showing that the lode or lodes at Blaen Caelan, Esgair-hir, and Dyflide are one and the same. To get the mine into thorough working order, including the sinking of a new shaft north of the north lode, and to cut the lode at 60 fms. deep, will cost 2000l., after which the returns per month will be large, and the mine will make large profits. Capt. Williams computes that after the mine is well opened the returns will be considerably over 150 tons of lead ore per month. He has not seen so good a mine as this at so shallow a depth for very many years, and even now Blaen Caelan, in his opinion, is worthy of being called the "Cardigan Bay Van."

BRONFLOYD.—A discovery, which may prove to be of vast importance to this prosperous company, has within the last fortnight been made—by clearing up some workings of centuries back—of a new lode distant about 200 fathoms west of the wonderful deposit of lead ore it possesses—a lode upwards of 7 fms. wide, productive only for about 23 fms. in length, yet it is of so rich a character, and is manipulated with so much judgment, that it gives large profits, and the dividends to the fortunate proprietors are declared quarterly with the utmost regularity; and that, too, notwithstanding that a large amount in dead expenditure in shaft sinking, other exploratory trials, and increased machinery and appliances are continually going on.

TEIGN VALLEY.—This mine will shortly go to work, first to market the enormous quantity of white barytes at the adit level, and secondly to sink an entirely new engine-shaft about the centre of the set, and employ a 65 to 70-hp. cylinder pumping engine, so as to command the whole set of about 640 fms. from end to end, as recommended by Capt. Cornish, of Frank Mills, who concludes, "You must thus have a most extensive and profitable field before you."

TERRAS TIN MINE.—Your prognostications, set forth in your valuable Journal for the last few months, that tin would not only maintain its price (withstanding the great efforts of the "bears" to the contrary), but would surely and steadily advance, and such proving to be false and untrue, having noticed with interest the prospectus and notices in the Journal, setting forth this property as not only unquestionably safe, but likely to prove highly lucra-

tive to invest in; and being curious, as well as desirous, to know for myself the fair probabilities, the weather being favourable, I have indulged my curiosity, and also thoroughly investigated the matter, and am glad, for the interest of mining, to state that in my opinion the property contains in itself all the prospects and the reports thereon claim for it. The works are being executed with great vigour. Not having time now, I will for your next issue forward particulars of my observations of this property, the company, their doings and progress, the great number of stamp-heads they will soon have at work, &c.—OLD MAX.

GREAT TREVEDDA.—I am pleased to inform your readers of the great improvement that has taken place at the Great Trevedda Mine, near Bodmin, which for many years past, only for Capt. Rowse and a few of the shareholders who have held it, would have been utterly forsaken and abandoned. A few days since I visited the mine, and found they had a batch of tin preparing for market, which would leave a good profit; and on further examining the mine in the workings, which is a large excavation in the hill, found the tin lode as reported—5 feet wide, rich for tin and rocks of grey copper ore, from 3 cwt. to 4 cwt. each—I think I am safe in saying the richest in the county. Should anyone doubt this, my advice is, let them see it for themselves, and however sceptical (free from prejudice), one visit is enough to convince any practical man of its being the best thing laid open in the neighbourhood for many years. The locality is about two miles from the well-known Caradon district, so much distinguished for its mineral wealth, and having at or near the centre of it, so set the junction of granite and killas. The granite range or chain, which extends from the centre of Devon to the extremity of Cornwall, around which all our great deposits of mineral have been found, which is evidently the Carn Breca of this district, is only about 50 fathoms from the present discovery. I have every confidence in the capabilities of the mine, and in its present management, aiding every facility for extensive workings, and for a small outlay, I confidently believe, would be placed high in the Dividend List.—A RETIRED MINER.

TREVARACK.—There is a great improvement in this mine. POLBRENN (St. Agnes).—The accounts from this mine continue encouraging. Rocks of tin have been coming up from a western pitch on Trevarack's lode, below the 22, exactly under the run of tin that gave so much profit many years ago. There is a good improvement in the Dorcas lode, and also in the back of the 22. Though the mine has been at work barely three months, several parcels of tinstuff were sampled on Saturday last, some of it very rich, and the whole of it a good lot.

A Correspondent writes, that during the Easter holidays he took a walk to see some of the well-known mines in the Camborne district—Doleath, Cook's Kitchen, and West Frances; and in his round came on a mine which he had heard little or nothing about—South Condurrow—and was much struck with the quantity of machinery, and the general cleanliness and order observed on the whole surface, and the more surprised that he had not heard more of this mine, seeing that 46 heads of steam-stamps were in full work, returning 20 to 25 tons of tin per month, leaving a good profit. All around these mines there appear to be much happiness and comfort amongst the working classes, who think that they will be profitably working for years to come. Even Cornishmen appear to know very little of good progressive mines in their county, as, besides the one named, several others in the same district appear to be little known as regards the real worth, for our Correspondent was informed that the shares were much below their value.

MINING ON KITT HILL (Callington).—It is satisfactory to find the activity displayed in the development of some young mines in this district, believing the hill to be rich both for tin and copper, there being unobtainable evidence of large workings by the ancient miners, except which, with two or three exceptions, the hill has been unwrought. The PRINCESS OF WALES first claims attention; here excellent machinery has been erected, and the shaft sunk nearly 50 fms.; where, judging from the excellent appearance of the lode at the 25, great success may be anticipated. This mine is at the present time, with the last call paid, out of debt. The EXETER TUX AND COPPER MINE has lately been attracting attention, and the cheap mode of development by deep adit, wherein several rich lodes will be speedily laid open at a depth of from 40 to 60 fms. must, it is thought, prove a great and permanent success. The financial position of this mine is good, and the works are being forwarded with great vigour. The SOUTH KITT HILL MINE claims attention as being one which will at once make large returns, and doubtless very shortly good profits. The lode, here 9 ft. wide, produces an average 30 lbs. of tin to the ton of stuff broken, and over 30 tons of tin have been raised at a junction only 9 fms. during the last few months. Arrangements are made for erecting stamps at and a very small outlay will be needed to place the mine in a very profitable position. This mine is in 12,000 shares, and out of debt.

MINING IN SHROPSHIRE.—It is understood that an important mineral grant has been secured by a party in the neighbourhood for the whole range on the south side of the Stipstones, bordering on the celebrated Bog Mine to the east, which is held by the Stipstones Mining Company. It is considered to be a valuable property, and being coupled with and adjoining to the Leesbrook House Mining Company's property, renders it of value for investors; it is believed that it will be open shortly, and it ought not to be overlooked. From the ranges of the various veins, their ramifications and junctions with each other, and from knowing it is going to work as the Kinnerton sett, most favourable results are anticipated, it being in a great measure in virgin ground.

TIN MINING IN CORNWALL.—The announcement of a further advance in the Tin Standard of 3l., making the total rise for the past fortnight 6l. per ton, must give a great impetus to dealings in shares of properties situated in tin-bearing districts. The St. Just locality is so well known that it would be superfluous here to add any remarks as to the wealth of the district, but it is well known that the tin mines, on being re-worked by the company just formed for developing the estate, prove equally satisfactory to the projectors of the undertaking and to the holders who invest in the shares. The prospectus appeared in last week's Journal, and is with every confidence again referred to (it will be found in another column), as the balance of the unallotted shares are, it is said, being eagerly sought for. But remember, that no further liability attaches, the shares being fully paid-up.

### [ADVERTISEMENTS.]

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—Owing to the Easter holidays the business in the Mining Market has been rather on a limited scale. Buyers, however, have predominated, and it is with difficulty their orders have been executed. The price of tin advancing again, has caused a good demand for shares in tin mines, and a considerable rise in their price has taken place. The usual speculation has been going on in EAST LOVELL shares. The mine continues very rich, with every prospect of continuing good dividends. An improvement is reported to have taken place in WEST GREAT WORK MINE. Anyone inclined to risk a little money may do much worse with it than to buy a few shares in this very promising tin mine. They are very low just now, and, in my opinion, offer a margin for a great rise in price. The sale of lead from the mine for the last month has amounted to 4000l., which is the highest price ever obtained. Besides this, the usual quantity of blende has been dressed. The cross-cut in the 45 fms. level has not reached the ore-bearing part of the lode. There are, however, strong indications of its being equally as productive as the level above. The shares have been in good demand at enhanced prices.

Next in rank to the Van Mine is unquestionably TANKERVILLE. The latest report states that the lode in the 92 fms. level continues as rich as ever, producing over 30 tons of lead per fathom. It may well be termed a grand lode, for, as we have before stated, it is without a parallel. The small engine that is to be placed underground in the mine. This will be at work in the course of a few weeks, when (the manager states) 150 tons of lead per month will be raised at about the same cost as 100 tons are now being raised. I presume the profits on 150 tons will exceed 1000l. per month. This will be an earnest of what the mine is capable of returning when the additional steam-power is applied. The shares have fluctuated in price during the week. Although one of the largest holders in this splendid mineral property, I am perfectly indifferent about the price of the shares, as I feel assured that when the mine is fully opened, the lead and the profits of Tankerville Mine will rival that of the very best lead mines in the United Kingdom. The report from WEST TANKERVILLE is very good, and in the course of a few weeks some very favourable results may be expected. In the meantime the shares should be bought.

The PLYNIMON MINE until recently has been in the hands of a few parties. Owing to the death of some of the principal holders the property has changed hands. There are 12,000 shares, of 2l. 5s. each, fully paid. There is 8000l. in hand, after paying for the mine and machinery. Although it has only been wrought for a few weeks, the mine has proved to be a most successful one, and is being constantly augmented by the improvements that are taking place. The shares are all taken, and now command a premium of 2l. to 2l. 10s., with every prospect of their going much higher. Having secured 1000 tons in this sterling property, I take this opportunity of stating to my numerous correspondents who may wish to secure an interest in it that they should lose no time in applying; or, as in the case of VAN and TANKERVILLE, they will have to pay a higher price. Plynimon is not like some of the other concerns, called lead mines, that have been before the public for some time, as the current returns are about 30 tons of lead per month. The reports of thoroughly practical men concur in stating that this will be considerably increased when the new water-wheel is erected. Reports, &c., may be had on application to me, with two stamps to defray the postage. Plynimon Mountain has long been celebrated as one of the richest mineral districts in Wales, and promises again to become a source of wealth. Other mines in the locality are attracting attention. SOUTH PLYNIMON COMPANY consists of a numerous and first-class property, who will, doubtless, prove successful in the prosecution of their promising mine.

P.S.—The advices from the AUSTRALIAN UNITED MINES are of the most favourable character. The shares have advanced 15s. to 20s. ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN MINE is under the same management, and is on the same reef. The shares in the latter should be looked after.

### FOREIGN MINES.

SAO VICENTE.—Feb.: Jacotinga Formation: In the past month No. 2 cross-cut has been driven 4 fms. 2 ft., and properly secured with timber. We have interested several lines of Jacotinga in this end during the month, but the samples have not shown gold. Smith's cross-cut has been extended 9 ft. In this level we have passed through a hard bar of calca and sandstone mixed; the end is now more favourable for progress. No. 4 cross-cut, south side of the mountain, has been driven 4 fms. 3 ft. I cannot report any change in the lode, it consists of small lines of Jacotinga, with clay and sand intermixed. No. 5 has been extended 5 fathoms. The strata here is of clay and iron, with occasionally a little sandstone and quartz.—First Division of March: All operations in the Jacotinga formation at Capanema are progressing with regularity, but I am sorry that it is not yet in my power to report the discovery of gold. We are very careful in taking samples from each level daily, and washing them in the canoes.

SWEETLAND CREEK (Gold).—The following telegram has been received from the Bank of California:—"Deeds to Sweetland Creek Mines (Limited) recorded. Maclean in possession. Money paid. When clean up made, full accounts will go forward." The company have also received advices that the net return for 45 days, the total number of days worked this year, is over 2000l.

TACUARI.—In the report for February it is stated the erection of pumping machinery is being prosecuted with all the means at command. It is progressing apace, and every nerve will be strained to have the same in working order by the end of April. In the neighbourhood of the old workings good



air has been obtained by rise to surface. The cross-cut to former is now being enlarged to facilitate transit of timber and stuff, and upon its completion we purpose sinking through the crushed matter in the old shaft. They have again been enabled by fine weather to accomplish a large amount of work, both in and out of doors, and the pumping machinery is in a very forward state. An abundant supply of the former for all purposes has been brought in. Provisions have been plentiful, and prices reasonable. For the first division of March it is stated that the weather being fine, and attendance of natives good, the works generally are progressing in a very satisfactory manner. The erection of pumping machinery is advancing rapidly, and at the expiration of another six weeks it is hoped to have the pleasure of advising its being put to work. In his last he stated that upon completion of cross-cut to old workings they purposed sinking through crushed matter in old shaft; they have since been able to penetrate further into latter, and, finding same full of timber, pumps, &c., and air foul, it has been deemed expedient to suspend operations at this point, and drive another cross-cut at a deeper horizon, as soon as the engine is put to work, so as to strike the bottom of the old shaft. A cross-cut northward was commenced on April 4 for engine-shafts for explorations; it is now in ferruginous rock. At the deep adit the ground continues unfavourable for quarrying.

**NEW ZEALAND (Quartz Crushing and Gold).**—The directors have advised from Mr. James Cruickshank, the company's agent, dated "Auckland, Feb. 16: I have now to advise the arrival of the City of Auckland with your machinery. Prior to her arrival Messrs. Stovin and Bowden had selected Coromandel as the site of the company's future operations, and the machinery now being sent there." Mr. Robert Mitchell, a large shareholder, lately resident in Auckland, also writes as follows:—"St. Andrews, N.B., April 21: I have this morning received a letter from an Auckland friend, resident in London, in which the following satisfactory reference to Mr. Stovin occurs:—"London, April 19: I write you a line to let you know, in case you may not have seen the information elsewhere, that Mr. Stovin appears to have made some preliminary arrangements to erect his machinery at Coromandel, so I gather from a paragraph in the Southern Cross of Feb. 19. I believe there are none at Coromandel already, and several of the claims are turning out exceedingly rich, and I think, therefore, he has done a wise thing, and the success of his plans seem to me very much more than I did; in fact, with this general stoppage in the meantime, as I fancy it is at the Thames, there would have been no room for a new crushing machine."—[The manager writes to the same effect by this mail.]

**IMPERIAL OTTOMAN.**—The directors have letters from Constantinople announcing the safe arrival of their captain and staff. Immediate operations will be commenced upon the completion of the machinery now in course of erection.

**ALAMILLOS.**—April 13: In the 5th level, driving east from San Rafael shaft, the lode is poor, and the ground hard. In the 4th level, east from the same, is very small and unproductive. In the 3rd level, east from La Magdalena shaft, there is no improvement to speak of. The lode in the 2nd level, east from La Magdalena shaft, yields a little lead occasionally. The lode in the 1st level, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is unproductive. The lode in the 1st level, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode is small and poor. The ground in the 1st level, west of San Andriano shaft, is getting harder; the lode is very compact, and will yield 1/2 ton of ore per fathom. In the 4th level, west of San Andriano shaft, the ground is easier for driving, but the lode is of no value. The lode in the 2d level, east of Cox's shaft, has undergone a great improvement during the past few days, and is now yielding 1 1/2 ton per fathom. In the 2d level, east of San Victor shaft, the lode is small and poor at present. In the 2d level, west of San Victor shaft, the lode is split up into branches; it contains a little lead, but not enough to value. The lode in the 3d level, west of Crosby's cross-cut, is very regular, producing 1 ton per fathom; the ground is also getting easier.—Shafts: San Victor shaft, sinking below the 2d level, has reached the depth required for a 3d level; the lode is poor. In San Carlos shaft, below the 1st level, the lode, which was improved in the past week, is yielding 1 1/2 ton per fathom. The lode at Addis's shaft, under the surface, is yielding 1 1/2 ton per fathom. In Henty's shaft, under the 2d level, the lode is unsettled, being divided into branches; it yields 1 ton per fathom. Swaffield's shaft, under the surface, has reached the required depth for the 2d level, and the men are put to drive east to-day; the lode produces 1 ton per fm.

**LINARES.**—April 12: West of Engine-Shaft: In the 85, west of Warner's engine-shaft, the lode is large, yielding stones of ore, but not enough to value. In the 75, west of Crosby's shaft, the lode is small and poor. The 55, west of San Francisco shaft, is opening good tribute ground; the lode yields 1 1/2 ton per fathom. The lode in the 55, east of San Francisco shaft, is disarranged and poor. In the 45, east of San Francisco shaft, the men are continuing towards the main part of the lode. In the 31, east of the above shaft, the lode is small, containing a little lead, but not of much value. In the 25, east of the same, the ground is favourable for driving through.—Shafts and Wines: In San Francisco shaft, sinking below the 55, the granite is very hard for sinking through. The lode in No. 171 wine, under the 55, is compact and solid, and has a kindly appearance, yielding 1 1/2 ton per fathom. The lode in No. 172 wine, below the 31, consists of calcareous spar and lead ore, and produces of the latter 1 ton per fathom.—Los Quintenaro Mine: The 45, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is still opening splendid tribute ground; the lode yields 4 tons per fathom. In the 45, east of this shaft, the ground is easy for driving, but the lode is quite unproductive. In the 32, east from Addis's shaft, the lode is compact and well defined, producing occasional stones of lead ore. The lode in the 39, west of Cox's shaft, has improved during the past week; it produces 3/4 ton per fathom, and is letting out water freely. In the 32, west of San Carlos engine-shaft, the lode continues unproductive. The lode in the 32, east of this shaft, is of a kindly appearance, yielding 1 ton per fathom.—Shafts and Wines: Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 45, has reached the required depth for a 55 fm. level, which we have commenced to drive. San Carlos engine-shaft, under the 32, is going down at a satisfactory rate. The men are making fair progress in sinking Henty's shaft under the 22. The lode in Sanchez wine is yielding 1 1/2 ton per fathom; this wine is holed to the 45. In Cabrera's wine, under the 32, the ground is hard, and the lode very poor. The lode in Jarado's wine, under the 32, has fallen off a little in value within the last few days, and is now yielding 3/4 ton per fathom.

**PESTANERA.**—T. Roberts, J. Mitchell, April 18: Val Topa Mine: We are pleased to report that Nos. 1 and 2 ends, driving in the mountain, are both in beautiful strata of ground. No. 1 end yields 9 tons of ore per fathom, and No. 2 end 4 tons, worth 9 dwts. per ton. The lode mentioned in our report, dated the 4th, as cut in the new cross-cut, east at No. 2 level, is 10 in. wide; this cross-cut is being continued. The lode in this level yield the same as when last reported. The lode in back of No. 3 level, on the side lode, yield 9 tons of ore per fathom, worth 1 oz. of gold per ton.—Aguavite Mine: The end of the 23 north yields 7 tons per fathom, worth 12 dwts. per ton.—Peschiera: The branch cut in the 65, west of the 10, yields 1 1/2 ton per fathom.

**FORTUNA.**—April 13: Canada Inco's: The ground in the cross-cut in the 110, west of O'Shea's shaft, is very hard for driving through. The lode in the 110, east of the above shaft, is spotted with lead, but not of much value. In the 100, west of Henty's shaft, the ground is much harder for driving; the lode contains good stones of ore, and produces 1/2 ton per fm. In the 90, west of Judd's shaft, the lode is very small, at present yielding 1/2 ton per fathom. The 80, west of Judd's shaft, is opening good tribute ground; the lode is regular, and is yielding 3/4 ton per fathom. In the 80 cross-cut, south of Henty's shaft, the ground is getting much harder. In the 60, east of Cayetano's wine, and in the 60 west of ditto, the lode yields 1 1/2 ton per fathom; these two ends are suspended until San Pedro shaft is sunk to the 60 for the convenience of drawing away the stuff. In the 50, east of San Pedro shaft, there is no alteration worthy of notice; the lode is worth 1/2 ton per fathom. In the 40, east of Addis's shaft, the lode is large, with good stones of ore, producing 1 1/2 ton per fathom. The lode in the 30, west of Lowndes's shaft, is large and easy for driving through, yielding 3/4 ton per fm. In the 30, east of Lowndes's shaft, the lode is small and poor. The 20, east of Carro's shaft, is opening very good tribute ground; it yields 2 1/2 tons per fm.—Shafts and Wines: O'Shea's shaft, below the 110, has reached the requisite depth for a 130, and the men are put to cross-cut towards the lode. We have commenced the sinking of San Pedro shaft below the 50, towards a 60 fm. level, and shall push it down as fast as possible. The sinking of San Tomas shaft to the 70 will be carried on with good dispatch. In Piqueno's wine, under the 70, the lode is small, and the ground hard.—Los Salidos Mine: In the 110, west of Morris's engine-shaft, the lode is small, with good stones of ore. In the 100, west of Buenos Amigos shaft, the lode is of a kindly appearance, and we expect an improvement shortly; it yields 1 1/2 ton per fathom. The 90, west of Buenos Amigos shaft, is looking much better than for some time past, the lode yielding 1 ton per fm. In the 75, west of San Carlos shaft, the ground is hard, and the lode small and poor. The lode in the 110, east of Morris's engine-shaft, yields stones of ore, but not enough to value. In the 100, east of Cox's engine-shaft, there is a splendid lode in the upper part of the end, but downward it is not so good; it yields 2 tons per fathom. The 90, east of San Pablo shaft, is opening out a splendid run of ore ground, the lode now producing 3 tons per fm. The lode in the 75, east of San Miguel shaft, has fallen off greatly in value in the last week.

**CAPE (Copper).**—The directors have despatches per Northern (S.), but they only contain the reports of the tramway engineer and Cape Town agents. The inland mail having, doubtless, missed the steamer. The engineer reports favourably upon the tramway and the works at the port. Progress of Tramway: Formation completed to 21 miles, plate-laying to 16 1/2 miles. The Antonio Vincent had left Cape Town for Hondeklip to load 635 tons of ore.

**The South African Gold Fields Exploration Company (Limited)** have received by mail information from Mr. Thomas Baines, F.R.G.S., the leader of their expedition, that, by advice of Mr. Nelson, the geologist, he has laid out a claim to an auriferous tract of country in latitude 18° 10' S. on behalf of the company.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

**THE NILE PEN.**—The freedom and smoothness of a well-cut quill pen was so closely imitated in the Owl, Waverley, and Pickwick pens, that it might fairly have been supposed that they could not be surpassed, but Messrs. Macniven and Cameron, of Edinburgh, by the introduction of the "Nile," have certainly exceeded their former efforts. The turned up points and the turned down points appeared to be almost equally excellent, but the "Nile," which is an ingenious combination of the two, is considerably better than either.

**DEATH.**—It is with regret we announce the death of Captain JAMES HOSKING, who was born in the parish of Gwennap, Cornwall, in 1803. He has had 54 years experience, 26 of which as an underground miner, and 28 as a mine captain in Norway, Central America, Ireland, Cornwall, and Wales, and for the last nine years has been an agent to the Dyllif Mining Company, North Wales. He died on April 13, at Machynlleth, where he had resided for the last 15 years. He was well known as a mine captain, and a man that possessed great judgment in mining matters, and was most highly respected by all who knew him. He left a wife and nine children to mourn his loss.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**—Many persons are apt to regard the winter past with a few bright days enliven them, and some are rash enough to change warm for lighter clothing; much risk attends their imprudence, though the inevitable ill-health resulting from it can be readily set right by recourse to these purifying and corrective pills, invaluable to the sickly at all times, and doubly useful at this season, when they vary out the impurities of winter, and spring the system against the sudden variations and frequent epidemics of fertility. Holloway's medicine relaxes the skin, permits free transpiration through its pores, and thus rids it of the irritation and harshness which increasing temperature makes annoying to the nervous and sensitive.

## The Piel Hematite Iron Company

(LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Limited Liability Act.

CAPITAL £100,000, IN 1000 SHARES OF £100 EACH

(With power to increase to £150,000 if necessary.)

A deposit of £10 per share to be paid on allotment. Subsequent calls at intervals of not less than two months, to the extent of seven-tenths of the entire capital—the remaining portion to form a reserve.

DIRECTORS.

The Chevalier HARRY CLENCH, K.G.S., K.G.C., &c., &c., Norwich.  
Lieut. Col. H. RIGG, Cross Rigg Hall, Penrith.  
FRANCIS PARKER, Esq., Acorn Bank, Penrith.  
JOHN BEATSON, Esq., Iron Merchant, Sheffield.  
E. TALBOT, Esq.,—MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKERS—THE LANCASTER BANKING COMPANY.

SOLICITORS—LAWRENCE HOLDEN, Esq., Lancaster.

Messrs. HANCOCK, SAUNDERS, AND HAWKSFORD, 36, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, London.

AUDITOR—H. C. BELOE, Esq., Liverpool.

SHAREBROKERS.

Messrs. H. BAZETT JONES AND SONS, Preston.

Messrs. WOLFENDEN AND GELL, Corporation-street, Manchester.

Messrs. RIDSDALE AND WAILES, Albion-street, Leeds.

JARVIS W. BARBER, Esq., 40, Queen-street, Sheffield.

SECRETARY AND ACCOUNTANT—MARDON THOMAS, Esq.

The object in establishing this company is for the purpose of erecting furnaces and smelting the richer ores of Ireland in combination with the hematite ores of the Furness district. The annual produce of the latter cannot be less than 900,000 tons per annum, a large portion of which is sent out of the district, instead of being consumed therein, which can now be done with advantage and profit.

A site for the works has been selected in the vicinity of Piel (adjacent to the Iron ore pits, and near to the large establishment of the Barrow Hematite Steel Company), which offers every facility for the successful development of the enterprise. The close proximity of the shipping port and extensive docks of Barrow, together with the harbour of Piel, will enable pig-iron to be dispatched, and the Irish ores to be received, with advantage to the concern.

Provision will be made in the Articles of Association by which mining property in the district, and other suitable localities, may be worked by the company. Leases of hematite property, embracing some hundreds of acres, in the Furness and other districts, are now under consideration, with a view to their being transferred to this company on advantageous terms.

A considerable portion of the capital has already been subscribed, and arrangements have been made with a gentleman (who will act as managing director), possessing long and valuable experience, by which every security will be afforded that the capital will be carefully and judiciously expended, and the subsequent working operations be conducted with caution and economy.

The company will be duly incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, by which every shareholder is responsible only for the amount of his shares. It is proposed to place the capital at £100,000, in shares of £100 each; to call up (say) £20,000 (in periodical payments, as may be required), and allow the remainder to form a reserve capital.

The cost of erection of three modern-built furnaces, with all requisite appendages, purchase of land, &c., will be £50,000, thus leaving of the called-up capital £20,000 as a working fund.

The cost of making iron will be about £2 12s. 6d. per ton, and the selling price

is now £3 per ton at existing works; so that upon a weekly output of (say) 1200 tons on the average (that is, after allowing for the variations of the Iron Market), from three furnaces, good profits will accrue to the proprietors, equivalent to a return, on the average, of 16 per cent. per annum.

The Furness Railway Company, whose main line passes the intended site, have kindly intimated their wish to render all possible assistance to the projected company.

The market for hematite pig-iron is now on the advance, and as it is the only class of iron employed in the Bessemer system, it is fully evident that a constant demand must exist, and continue to increase, for there can be no doubt, now that the Bessemer royalty has terminated, a great impetus will be given to this special branch of manufacture; its future requirements, therefore, will be very considerable, and as the production of hematite pig-iron must necessarily be restricted, it will be seen that a good and permanent prospect of success awaits this important section of the iron trade.

Applications for shares will also be received by the solicitors of the company, LAWRENCE HOLDEN, Esq., Lancaster; and Messrs. HANCOCK, SAUNDERS, AND HAWKSFORD, 36, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, London, from whom prospectuses can be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the directors of the Piel Hematite Iron Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot me shares in the above company, and on receipt of notice of such allotment, I will pay to the bankers of the company £10 per share as deposit; and I undertake to pay any future calls as they may become due. I further request that you will place my name on the Register of Members for the shares so allotted.

I am, Gentlemen,

Name.....

Residence.....

Occupation.....

## South St. Just Tin Mining Company

(LIMITED).

CAPITAL £10,000, IN 5000 SHARES OF £2 EACH.

To be fully paid up. No further liability.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. AUGUSTUS JOCELYN, Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall.  
WILLIAM FREDERICK TRITON, Esq., 20, Nicholas-lane, E.C. (East India Merchant).  
Colonel PAGET, Farnham, Surrey.

GEORGE BURSLEM, Esq., Whitehall-yard, S.W.

WILLIAM ANGLIN, Esq., St. Just, Cornwall (Local Purser).

BANKERS—LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, 29, Lombard-street, E.C.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—GEORGE HENWOOD, Esq., M.E.

SECRETARY—Mr. FRAS. H. HEARN.

OFFICES,—225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company is established for purchasing the sets of and machinery on a mineral property situated in St. Just, Cornwall, and re-working a series of valuable tin lodes in a district long known and celebrated as one of the richest in the world, more especially for high quality tin ores.

It will only be necessary to recapitulate the names of a few of the more prominent mines in the immediate vicinity of the South St. Just Mine to establish the fact:—

No. of shares.	Amount paid.	Total amount.	Dividends.
Levant .....	165 .....	£10 8 1 .....	£1716 13 9 .....
Botallack .....	200 .....	91 5 0 .....	18,250 0 0 .....
Wheal Owles .....	80 .....	70 0 0 .....	5,600 0 0 .....
Spearne Moor .....	242 .....	36 17 9 .....	8,928 15 6 .....

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that upon a capital of £34,495 9s. 3d., on the present workings alone the total dividends have been £34,152 10s., giving a profit of £339,657 9s. 9d., irrespective of the value of the shares. The returns and profits from these mines are so great as to almost surpass belief, unless proved as above; their position in the Dividend List is a sufficient guarantee for the present, and the prospects of the mines as they are being opened out warrant the assumption of a long-continued course of prosperity for the future.

The sets are very extensive, and have been granted at the unusually low royalty or dues of 1-24th for the term of 21 years, on the mining conditions generally adopted in Cornwall. Their geological position cannot be surpassed, being in beautiful congenial strata for tin and copper ores, precisely the same as in the above-quoted mines—in the granite near the junction with the killas.

Ten rich tin lodes, as well as cross-courses (known in the locality as guides), pass through this mineralised piece of ground, and have proved productive where wrought on; the deepest exploration is 20 fathoms below adit, a sea-level driven in from the face of the cliff, but not yet sufficiently extended to unwater the principal lode. Many of these have been sunk on as far as water would permit the prosecution, and large quantities of tin ore raised and sold therefrom, proving that immense reserves of valuable tin ore exist below, which may be worked at extraordinary profits.

It is the decided opinion of all competent judges that when this mine shall have been re-set to work with spirit, economy, and proper supervision it will soon become a standard dividend property.

The reason operations on the mine were discontinued was simply the utter impossibility of raising sufficient capital to carry on the works during the late panic, although it was yielding ore sufficient to pay a considerable portion of its monthly cost, despite the then unprecedentedly depressed price of black tin, £30 per ton lower than at present. It seems now, however, a fact proven that the price will never again be subject to such vicissitudes, as foreign produce cannot be imported under present fair rates.

On the mine are all kinds of efficient machinery, a catalogue of which is appended. It will, therefore, be at once seen that tin ore may be sent into the market forthwith, and that in a brief period the mine will be rendered remunerative.

An agreement, dated the 26th day of March, 1870, has been entered into for the purchase of the vendors' rights, together with the costly machinery intact, for the sum of £5000—£2500 to be paid in cash, and £2500 by the issue of 1250 shares in the capital of the company. The directors feel assured by entering into this arrangement they save years of time, and thousands of pounds sterling in outlay. These advantages render the South St. Just Tin Mining Company one of the most genuine and favourable opportunities for investment ever brought under the notice of the public, and it is computed that £5000 will be all the capital necessary to render this property a first-class permanent tin mine. Prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the bankers or offices of the company.

\* It is an axiom in mining, that "Time is money."

### SCHEDULE OF MACHINERY AND MATERIALS ON SOUTH ST. JUST MINE.

One water wheel (iron), 24 ft. diameter 3 ft. breast, with cast iron stamps; axle for 8 heads, lifters, cams, &c., complete; 1 water wheel (wood), 24 ft. diameter 3 ft. breast, with cast iron stamps; axle for 8 heads, lifters, cams, &c., complete; 1 water wheel (wood), 3 ft. diameter 2 ft. breast, on tin floors; 1 round buddle (Borlase's patent); wood sheds; 4 tin dressing frames, kieves, barrows, tin dressing tools in great variety; strips and launders, &c., &c.; 30 fms. 3 ft. launders; 30 fms. 6 in. ditto; 37 fms. 1 1/2 in. round iron rods, with pulleys and stands; balance bob; 15 fms. bucket rods; 15 fms. 5/8 in. pumps; working barrel; clock door piece; windbore, &c., complete; 50 fms. tram roads; 60 fms. wagon; 40 fms. skip roads; 4 skips; 3 horse whips and shaft tackles; 60 fms. whip rope; 20 fms. winch rope; 60 fms. ladders.—Wood Carpenters' Shop: Bench, chest, new and old timber; 2 barrows; 2 winze trees; 3 winze kibbles.—Smiths' Shop: 36 in. bellows, anvil, grindstone; smiths' and miners' tools; new and old iron and steel; miners' chisels; 5 dozen shovel and pick hilt; 12 steel pointed shovels; cast steel hammers; hatchets; sand saws; with a good well furnished counting house, powder house, and sundry other mining requisites.

### REPORTS.

St. Just, May 18, 1868.—At your request I herewith beg to hand you my report of the South St. Just Mine, which is situated in the parish of St. Just, about eight miles west of the town of Penzance, and in one of the best tin districts in

the county of Cornwall. The sett is extensive and contains ten east and west lodes, with a large cross-course, or as it is called a guide in this parish, which runs about north and south, and intersects all the other lodes. The late company only worked on the guide, and three of the east and west lodes; they extended the shallow adit 30 fathoms on the guide in a lode from 8 to 15 feet wide, mixed with tin just sufficient to pay for returning. The deep adit level, 18 fms. below the surface, is extended 40 fathoms on this lode, which is here improved for tin. There was a winze below the deep adit sunk 10 fathoms, and a level extended 12 fathoms south in a good tin lode 8 feet wide; below this level there is a winze sunk about 6 fathoms, which produced £50 worth of tin in the sinking, lode now holding down good. The appearance of this lode induced the cutting down and making good a shaft from the surface to the 10 fathom level below the adit, which was done at a cost of from £80 to £100. The sinking of this shaft was then continued to 11 fathoms below the 10 fathom level, at a cost of about £120. This shaft is 6 fathoms north of the winze, in which there is a good tin lode. At the 10 fm. level in the west end of the shaft we have another of the east and west lodes, which we cut in extending the adit level; this lode has produced a good quantity of rich tinstuff, some stones now at the counting-house being as rich as the county will produce. From the present bottom of the shaft you can get under the points spoken of on both these lodes, in a very short time, when I have no doubt you will open up splendid tin ground. A deep adit level has been brought up from the cliff 60 fathoms, towards the "Ding Dong" lode, which in former times produced from shallow workings large quantities of tin; this end is now about 20 fathoms from the run of tin ground. I may say that I have been a mine agent 49 years, and I never saw a mine more favourably situated for a company commencing operations; in three months I believe fair returns of tin will be made. The mine is well found in machinery, and being of water power, can be worked at an easy cost.

J. CARTEW, Late Manager.

St. Just, May 22, 1868.—I consider the present position of the South St. Just Mine most promising for future operations. I was agent there for some years, and from the appearance of the lodes I have no doubt but that a small additional outlay will open up a valuable mine. There are several east and west lodes, only three of which did we work. There is also a large guide, running about north and south, intersecting all the other lodes. A shaft on this lode we put down from the surface about 39 fms., being 21 fms. below the deep adit level. We extended at the adit level on one of the east and west lodes from the guide shaft 10 fms. east in good tin ground; we had this lode in the 10 fm. level very productive, and have it now holding down in a winze below this level. If this winze were brought down 5 fms., and communication made from the bottom of the shaft, I believe a good run of paying ground would be opened up. It can be stopped for about £25 per fm., and is worth on an average £2 per fm. At the 10 fm. level, west of the shaft, we cut into another lode, from which we broke some exceedingly rich tinstuff. At the adit level this lode is 18 in. wide, and the last tinstuff sampled was worth 4s. (now worth nearly double) per sack of 14 fathoms. I consider that by extending from the bottom of the shaft east to get under the winze, and west to intersect the new lode, you will lay open a great quantity of tin ground which will pay well to develop. The Ding Dong adit level is within a few fathoms of where (report says) large quantities of rich tinstuff were raised at shallow workings. I think that in from three to four months you would obtain important results.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Late Agent.

Quantity of tin sold to 25th May, 1866, 16 tons 8 cts. 1 lb., realising £979 0s. 6d. Lorde dues, 1-24th for tin; 1-24th for copper.

The cost to continue operations would be only from £70 to £80 per month.

March, 1870.—In reply to your favour I beg to say that I was greatly surprised on my return from India to learn that the South St. Just Mine was not at work. On enquiry, I find that the terrible panic, and consequently the low price of tin, had been the causes, as I felt assured the poverty of the mine could not be the reason. On looking over my papers I find the report of my examination of the ground in 1862. If it be of any service to you I pray you to let me know either add to or diminish the opinions therein expressed, GEORGE HENWOOD.

Report of the South St. Just Consols Mines, in the parish of St. Just, Cornwall, by GEORGE HENWOOD, Esq., M.E.

November, 1862.—These mines are situated on the southern part of this highly-favoured mining district. In this parish are some of the richest of the Cornish tin mines. Without exception it may be pronounced the richest mineral deposit for its extent to be found in Cornwall. The following mines being all within the same vicinity, and almost adjoining each other:—Boscawen Downs on the north, with Pendennis Consols, Levant, Botallack, Spearne Moor, Spearne Consols, Carnyvor, Wheal Owles, Boscawen, and Balleawidden, all of which have paid enormous dividends, and have proved deep and lasting mines. More recently the St. Just United Mines, in close proximity to South St. Just, have been re-worked with most signal success, the present price of tin being highly remunerative, and the tin of St. Just being generally of the best quality. The strata are granites and porphyries, in close neighbourhood of the killas or clay-slate, therefore admirably situated for metallic veins, especially tin lodes, several of which are known to exist, and are to be readily traced in the cliffs. The South St. Just Mines have the advantage of proof positive that tin ore in large quantities is easily and cheaply procurable, skilled mining labour abundant, a ready market close at hand, and, above all, at very moderate dues—1-24th, with a lease for 21 years; and wish you the success no doubt you will early achieve.



# The Phoenix Silver-Lead and Blende

## MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability is limited to the amount subscribed for by each member.

**CAPITAL £30,000, IN 15,000 SHARES OF £2 EACH.**

Deposit 5s. on application, 5s. on allotment, and the remainder in calls not exceeding 5s. each, and at intervals of not less than three months.

This property is held in perpetuity direct from the Crown of Prussia, subject to a royalty of one-fiftieth only.

BANKERS—CITY BANK, Threadneedle-street, London.

BROKER—JOHN GEORGE COOKE, Esq., 11, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

SECRETARY—Mr. W. F. RICHARDS.

OFFICES,—5, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

### PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and extending the workings of the rich silver-lead and blende mines, known as the "Phoenix Mines," which include an area of 2,000,000 square fathoms, being about 2000 fathoms on the course of the lodes, in Rhenish Prussia, about 12 miles from Cologne; the lodes are parallel to those of the mines of Ludrich, now and for many years worked at large profits by the Vieille Montagne Company, and are similarly situated in the clay or Devonian slate, with courses of grauwacke, as in these mines.

The Phoenix Mine has recently not only been self-supporting, but out of the profits the greater part of the present plant, consisting of three steam-engines—one for pumping, the second for drawing, and the third for dressing the ore—with all necessary buildings, reservoirs, and appliances have been erected and paid for, and a surplus profit left to the late proprietor. The machinery and appliances are fully adequate to the developing and working the mines on a scale to return very large profits.

This mine is so far laid open as to be in a position to pay, with judicious management, a profit exceeding £2500 per annum, or about 10 per cent. on the capital, for years to come, after laying aside a sufficient sum for opening new ground; and the recent discovery of a profitable and improving lode on the eastern side of the cross course, with about 60 lachters of backs in whole ground, renders it all but a certainty that this new discovery will prove more profitable

than the rich lode now being worked. This lode has not been opened on the western side of the cross-course; but extensive ancient surface workings, and the discovery of a lode in that direction, carrying large stones of lead, leave no doubt of its being found on the western side also which will vastly increase the value of the property.

There are several other fine lodes on the sett carrying lead at surface, which it is intended to explore.

The mine which was offered for sale in consequence of the death of the late proprietor, has been purchased for £18,000; two-thirds in cash and the remainder in paid-up shares.

Until most undertakings, the members of this company may confidently expect minimum dividends of 10 per cent. on the invested capital, at the expiration of the first six months, from the ore already discovered, with very probability of their being immediately and very greatly increased.

The roads are good. A railway is projected, which will have a station near the mines. Labour is abundant and cheap.

A full prospectus of the company, with the reports of Capt. Thomas Rickard, formerly of the Pontgibaud Mines, Capt. Thos. Trevillian, of Herodfoot Lead Mine, and Capt. Samuel Richards, formerly manager of Trebane Silver-Lead Mines, giving full particulars of the present position and future prospects of the property, may be obtained, and the contract for purchase, the Memorandum and Articles of Association seen at the offices of the brokers, or of the company.

# The Aberdovey Mines Company

## (LIMITED).

Incorporated March, 1870, under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his subscription.

**CAPITAL £20,000, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.**

Payable, 10s. on application, and 10s. on allotment.

Under the provisions of the Articles of Association of this company, shareholders can receive Share Warrants to bearer, issued under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1867, which may be passed from hand to hand like a bank-note, and by which all the trouble, expense, and delay of making, stamping, and registering transfers is avoided.

REGISTERED OFFICE, 37, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

### DIRECTORS.

F. J. BROWN, Esq., St. Asaph.

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, Esq., Bridge-street, Chester.

The Chevalier HARRY CLENCH, K.G.S., K.G.C., K.L.H., K.S.J., &c., Norwich.

HENRY DOBSON, Esq., Liverpool.

J. W. KELLY, Esq. (Messrs. Horn and Kelly), Liverpool.

G. J. WRIGHT, Esq., Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.

BANKERS—ALLIANCE BANK (LIMITED), Liverpool.

SECRETARY—Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, 37, South Castle-street, Liverpool.

BROKERS—Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co., Liverpool.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the well-known extensive leasehold property known as the Aberdovey Lead Mines, Merionethshire, North Wales, situated in the heart of the great lead region of the Principality, from which, during the last few years, so many enormous fortunes have been accumulated.

Although well known to those engaged in mining pursuits, it is only within the last year that the general public seem to have become alive to the unrivalled metalliferous deposits of the great central Silurian basin of Wales. The Van Mine, upon which only a few hundred pounds had been expended by the proprietors—two private gentlemen—and which, in consequence of the death of one of them, was sold, a little more than a year ago to a London company for something under £40,000, is at the present moment actively sought for on the London Stock Exchange at upwards of £80 per each 12½ share, giving a total value for the mine of about £1,400,000, and showing a profit to the bold and fortunate purchasers of one million sterling in little more than 12 months. This is a great result, but still only one among the marvellous successes of Welsh lead mining. A glance at the Stock Exchange Share List will show numerous other mines, where, if the success has not been quite so colossal a scale as at Van, yet within a few months investments of shillings have been turned into pounds; Tan-yr-Alit, Van Consols, Asheton, and many others shown in these lists are evidences of this; but the bare market alone, although thus showing profits which would seem almost fabulous were they not already realised, gives but a feeble idea of the enormous profits realised from investments in Welsh lead mining; for many of the present lead mines of the Principality are entirely in private hands, among which may be named the Dylife Mine, which belonged at one time to the late Mr. Cobden, M.P., with whom became associated the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., the Right Hon. Milner Gibson, formerly M.P. for Manchester, and many others, who, from their success in Dylife, have become the leading capitalists of Lancashire.

The Aberdovey Mines are no new or purely speculative mines, nor, on the other hand, are they abandoned mines, the re-working of which could only be resumed at great cost; they are mines which have been working upwards of 15 years, which, although the workings have been suspended, have never been abandoned, have made great returns, and no inconsiderable profit. They are at present in full working order, being supplied with buildings, pumping, hauling, and dressing machinery, and a plant of materials which cost upwards of £2000 to erect and put in place, and which are at once capable of returning 200 tons of lead ore per month. There is an ample and never-failing supply of water-power, sufficient for working the mines to any required extent, which water-power is stored and regulated in a large reservoir.

The geological position of the Aberdovey Mines cannot be surpassed. They are in the very centre of the great lead basin of North Wales, being about equidistant from the Llanrhondd Mines on the south, from the Van Mine on the east, and from the popular Carnarvonshire Lead Mines on the north, and they are only about 2½ miles from the Port of Aberdovey, and rather a less distance from the railway station of Towyn; indeed, the directors have no hesitation in expressing their belief that the position of these mines, in many respects, superior to that of the Van Mines when purchased a year ago by the present company, nor do they fear predicting an approximate success for the Aberdovey Mines within an equally short period.

The mines are held for the usual period of 21 years (a new lease for that term is granted) from the trustees of the Ynysmaengwyn estate, at a royalty of one-fiftieth. While working on a very narrow and limited scale, by private individuals, for about a period of upwards of 15 years, large returns of lead were made, of a portion only of which, however, authentic particulars are now available. The accounts now accessible show returns from 1855 to 1862, amounting to 1208 tons 16½ cwt., of the mine value of £15,053 10s., on the raising of which considerable profits were realised.

The following reports from eminent mining engineers, especially conversant with the lead mining districts of North and Central Wales, speak sufficiently of the value and present position of the Aberdovey Mines, which have been acquired by the present company for the extremely moderate consideration of £12,000, £6000 of which is to be paid in cash, and £6000 in fully paid up shares of the company, by virtue of an agreement dated April 1, 1870, between Francis Thomas of the one part, and the Aberdovey Mines Company (Limited) of the other part.

### REPORTS.

From Capt. SAMUEL TREVELLAIN, Esq., formerly principal mine agent under Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, and manager of the Goginan Mine during the period of its great richness.

I have carefully inspected the above mine, and beg to hand you the following particulars:—This mine is situated within 3 miles north of Aberdovey, a good shipping port, and a railroad is also within a mile from the sett, where materials of all descriptions, with lead ore, &c., can be conveyed from 3s. to 4s. per ton. This mine has been laid open to a depth of 42 fathoms under the adit level, which is about 55 fathoms from surface; the run of the lode is on the north, and will average 2 feet in width, composed principally of a clay-slate, blende, quartz, and lead ore. At the 42 fathom level a cross-cut has been driven north of the engine-shaft, and the lode intersected and driven on for 5 fathoms. When the large slide that traverses the mine was met with, which is about 2 fms. wide, this had a tendency to heave the lode from its right bearing, and to much disorder it for several fathoms in extent; the lode had been driven on about 10 fathoms after passing through the slide, where it is very large, with a slight mixture of lead ore; but, as there is a large portion of the lode still standing

In this level, I am of opinion that the winze sinking from the level above, now down 5 fathoms, and in a good lode, yielding a ton of ore per fathom, will come down by the side of the level above-mentioned; this lode has been laid open 22 fm. level, where the lode had a promising character; from thence to a level of lead ore; thence to a 32 fm. level, where the lode was equally productive; here another lode was met with running north-west and south-east, and at the junction made a large mass of ore for many fathoms in length, which ore ground is still standing in the bottom. Another lode has been intersected in the 22 fm. level, called Tate's lode, running east and west, composed of light clay-slate, with a large quantity of carbonate of lime, spotted with copper and lead ore, averaging about 4 feet wide, and so far as it has been seen, about 8 fathoms in extent, has a most promising appearance. As this sett is very extensive, being at least a mile on the course of the lode, and about the same in breadth, several other lodes have been discovered traversing this locality, and judging from the appearance of the lodes at the different points above-mentioned, I believe, when fairly developed, it would prove a good and lasting concern to the shareholders. This mine has produced already 1200 tons of lead ore of fair quality. There are two large water-wheels erected on the mine for pumping, crushing, and dressing stuff, with all other necessary erections for dressing 200 tons of ore monthly, if it could be raised, with office, smithy, carpenter's shop, and other required buildings. Any other information I shall be happy to give.

S. TREVELLAIN, Esq.

From Capt. J. HOSKING, of Machynlleth, a mining engineer of 33 years standing, and of great experience in Welsh mining.

In reply to your enquiries relating to the Aberdovey Lead Mines, situated about 2½ miles north of the shipping port of Aberdovey, and the railway station of Towyn, I beg to inform you that, after a minute and careful inspection of the whole property, I came to the conclusion that a more valuable mining sett could not be met with, provided it was fully and fairly developed; and, although the mine was producing such large quantities of lead ore, there seemed to be no energy displayed in opening up the valuable discoveries east of the then present workings. In the adit level driven east the lode is large and well defined, impregnated throughout with lead ore of an excellent quality, the matrix being friable quartz, flookan, and carbonate of lime, quite congenial for making large quantities of lead ore in depth; and my candid opinion of the mine is that by sinking another 10 fathoms below the bottom level, and extending two levels east, the Aberdovey Mine will compete with most of the rich lead mines in this district. The advantages connected with the full development of this extensive mineral property are very great, good roads leading from the shipping port of Aberdovey and Towyn station to the mine. Timber for mine purposes can be had at a reasonable price, and materials of all kinds on moderate terms.

J. HOSKING.

From Capt. AARON EDWARDS, some time resident agent at the Aberdovey Mines, whose report shows the exact position of the mine when last working.

For the last three months our workings have been chiefly directed to sinking the winze under the 32 fm. level, north of the cross-course, which I expect to get through this month to the 42. It is now down 8 fathoms; for the first 5 fathoms we had a good lode, averaging from 15 cwt. to a ton of lead ore per fathom, but not sufficient to value. The winze is sinking by four men, and two rising from the 42 at £11 per fathom; when we get through we can set two stopes in the winze, and send down and tram the stuff through the 42, when we have a good road. This can be done cheaper than stopping the "ore ground" under hand, and drawing it to the 32. The two men I mentioned that are now rising, I had them last month driving in the 42, trying for the south lode, but nothing as yet has been discovered. As soon as the winze is through I should recommend a little further trial to be made here, as I think by the appearance at present the shaft still maintains its size, but falls in quality, producing a little lead, but not sufficient to value. You are aware our main lode is running from 20° to 30° east of south and west of north, and for a future working I should recommend the 42 to be driven south, and the 22 north. The 12 is in advance 25 fathoms of the 22, and in driving this we pass through some branches of ore, but the ground being disordered in this level, much ore could not be expected. We have discovered at the west end of your sett a very strong and kindly lode, chiefly composed of quartz, with particles of gold, lead, copper, and silver. A sample I have sent you by Mr. Davies, trusting you will not fail in having it assayed. We have opened a few pits on it. So far as I can see it is running east and west, and for the exploring it should advance a level to be driven on the course of the lode, which will cost about £2 per fathom. In doing so I do not doubt but that we shall fall in with other lodes; one is to be seen about 10 fathoms north of us. The machinery is all in good order.

AARON EDWARDS.

From Mr. JOHN JENKINS, miner, of Corris, near Machynlleth, who worked in the Aberdovey Lead Mines for many years. I went to work upwards of 20 years ago to the Aberdovey Mines, and know the mines well. There is an engine-shaft, which was sunk first of all for 20 yards, and a level driven therefrom for about 50 yards each side. From here to the 12 fm. level was all pure ore ground, as was also from the 12 fm. level to day light all ore ground. It was afterwards sunk 20 yards deeper—that is, from the 22 to the 32 fm. level—all of which was good and productive ore ground. This was afterwards sunk from the 32 fathom level to the 42 fathom level (20 yards deeper). This was also ore ground, and is not yet worked out. My confirmed opinion is that the mine is more valuable to-day than ever, and if properly developed will produce profits to the shareholders second to no other mine in the district. December 16, 1869.

JOHN JENKINS.

## Mining Correspondence.

### BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—J. Roberts, April 21: In the end driving from the winze below the 10, we have left the lead to stand this week in order to drive across towards the No. 2 adit end, so I cannot report any change in its value. I am pushing on the No. 2 adit as fast as possible, and hope to comment on it in this month. The lode on the top of the hill has a very kindly back, and indicates productiveness in depth. We are still clearing the eastern adit, and are now in from the mouth about 21 fathoms, and have about 12 fathoms back; when we get into more settled ground I should propose cutting through the lode to discover its character and value.

ASHETON.—W. T. Harris, April 21: The new engine-shaft is now about 12½ fms. deep; the ground is favourable for progress, and the water not very troublesome. The lode in the deep adit south contains a little lead, and is very promising. The cross-cut driving through the lode produces good lead, and a sign of the footwall. The lode in the "Clim" level north yields a little lead, but not to value. Our surface operations are pushed forward, and fair progress is being made.

BALLACORKISH.—M. Grose, April 16: The lode in the adit forebore main-tains its usual size and character, and is fully 3 feet wide, chiefly composed of a rich gossan, quartz, peach, fluor-spar, and carbonate of lead, worth 6 cwt. of the latter per fathom, and looking very promising for improvement as we advance into the hill. The lode in the new pitch is about 4 feet wide, and worth about 8 cwt. of lead to the fathom. The lode in No. 1 pitch is worth 20 cwt. of lead and 8 cwt. of blende to the fathom, and the lode in No. 3 pitch is worth 6 cwt. of lead to the fathom. I have nothing important to report in the 12. Within the last few days the ground has altered, and is now rather stiff, and at present the men are not getting forward as fast as I could wish, however, I expect a change for the better to take place shortly.

BLAEN CAELAN.—John Evans, April 20: The lode in the 25 east is looking well, and continues to produce good lead ore equal to 2 tons per cubic fathom. The cross-cut south, 22 fms. behind the end, is suspended for the time, in order to have the men to help in enlarging top of the shaft to make room for the engine to go down, and I hope to be ready in a few days; we have a part of the engine already on the mine. I expect to cut the lode every day in the straight adit; it would have been cut before now, only that the lode in the 25 fm. level makes such a sharp turn to the north.

BLENN HILLS.—S. Bennetts, J. Andrews, April 16: The ground in the cross-cut, north of Letcher's shaft, seems to be changing, and more in keeping with that found near the lode, although it is not easier for driving as yet. In these east the lode is apparently improving; the south part contains some good stuff, worth about 6½ per fathom. The 50 east contains a very large lode, which is, on the whole, of low quality, but it contains a leader in the midst of it, worth from 6½ to 7½ per fathom. The Wheel Betsey lode, in the 13 east, continues of a very promising character, worth 5½ per fathom. The ground in the shaft, to the east, on Clavidge's lode, is slightly improving, although quite dry. The lode, being as present a little to the north of the shaft, has not been cut through during the month.

BUDNICK CONSOLS.—R. Hill, J. Rawlings, April 20: No further improvement has taken place since last reported on. We set four tribute pitches last week. There are now six pairs of tributaries on the mine.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. Pryor, J. Davey, April 19: The ground and indications in the 100 and 70 fathom levels cross-cuts are just the same as when reported on last week.

GARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennetts, April 19: There is but little change to notice in the shaft below the 90, and but little in the 90 east end. The west end in this level is now passing through the various parts of the No. 2 cross-course, the lode being unsettled, about 1½ ft. wide, and ore, but not to value. During the week the No. 2 lode has been taken down close to the 78 fm. level end east, where towards the bottom it is 1½ ft. wide, and good ore work throughout; towards the back it is not so wide. The east end in this level as well as the winze below are without much change.

GARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS.—Charles Williams, April 21: Penzance: The engine-shaft has been drained to the bottom, and the men resumed sinking yesterday. The lode at the bottom is looking strong and productive, and yielding a fair quantity of metal. The water-wheel and pumps are working excellently.

—Eastern Adit: The part of the lode that we are carrying is 4 ft. wide, consisting of spar, blende, and silver-lead ore of rich quality. This end is being pushed forward with a full complement of men.—North Adit: The ground in the adit is composed of slate and spar, and very congenial for silver-lead ore. The air is fresh, and the men are making fair progress.—Brynafan Old Adit: The lode in the cross-cut north is composed of stiff clay-slate, spar, and branches of lead ore—a very promising-looking lode.—Boundary Adit: This lode is without any change whatever since my last, still producing 48 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fathom.—Boundary Shaft: The lode in this shaft is 4 feet wide, and worth 18½ per fathom for lead ore. The crushing machinery is being proceeded with as fast as possible.

GRENNER AND WHEEL ABRAHAM UNITED.—W. Killo, April 18: We are getting on very well in working the water-wheel engine-shaft: The 7-in. plunger is fixed and working first rate in the 150, and we shall fork the water 5 fms. below with the old 18-in. drawing-bucket; we shall then draw up this lift and send down a 18-inch bucket-lift, which will be large enough to supply the 17-in. pole, as we have taken in a large stream of water at this point. We expect the water will be drained to the 160 by the end of this month.—Middle Engine-shaft: The water is drained 6 ft. below the 150, and last night we finished putting in a set of bearers, and expect to drop down three 9-ft. pumps to-day, and by the end of this month we hope to be able to see the 160 fathom level dry. We shall finish putting down the skip-road at Blawett's shaft to the 150 this week, and make it available for drawing purposes. We are engaged clearing and repairing the levels east and west of middle sum and Blawett's shaft, which will lay open tribute ground. The pares of men engaged in driving the 110 cross-cut north from the Middle sum, and the 120 south from Woolfs, and the 60 cross-cut north from Gard's shaft, are making fair progress. The two additional boilers to be attached to the middle engine are in their places, and the mason work nearly completed; they will be put in working order in another week, after which we shall begin to build a dry for the men to change their clothes in. In the 130 end, driving east of Grenner shaft, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, yielding a little copper and tin, but not enough to value. In the 95 end, driving west of Williams' engine-shaft, on the north lode, the lode is small and unproductive. In the 70 end, driving west of Gard's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. We expect an improvement at this point shortly.

—In the 150 cross-cut, north from Walker's shaft, we have not cut through the lode; as far as seen the character of the lode is without alteration and is poor for tin; the end is still hard and very wet, and spare for progress. In the 142 end, west of the shaft, we are driving by the side of the lode. The lode in the slope in the bottom of the 130 fathom level, east of No. 1 winze, is from 7 to 8 ft. wide, and worth 16½ per fathom. In the slope in the bottom of the same level, west of No. 2 winze, the lode is full 12 ft. wide, and in places is yielding some good work for tin, and is still worth 20½ per fathom for that width. In the slope in the back of the 130 fm. level the lode is 10 ft. wide, and has a very promising appearance, containing quartz, peach, iron, and tin, and worth for the latter 14½ per fathom. Good progress is being made in driving the 117 and the 105 fms. levels, east of Walker's shaft, by the side of the lode; the ground in each end is easy for exploring. All operations are being forced on as fast as possible.

DEEP LEVEL.—April 20: The lode in the deep level, going south-west on deep level vein, is 12 in. wide, composed of limestone, spar, &c., containing spots of lead ore, and letting out a little more water than usual. In the 24 yard level, west from Eytan's shaft, on Pant-y-Go vein, the lode is 14 in. wide, consisting of limestone, spar, blende, and strong spots of lead ore; the ground at this point keeps rather hard for driving. The lode in the winze sinking below the 146 yard level, south of north shaft, on Pant-y-frith vein, for about 4 ft. wide, is producing occasional stones of lead ore, but not much to value. The lode in the 145, north of shaft, is about 2 ft. wide, showing spots of lead ore; the ground is a little harder. Preparations are being made for driving out a cross-cut south in the bottom of Trustee's shaft, 120 yards below the surface. We are driving this cross-cut, hoping to cut a parallel vein which is believed to exist about 40 yards to the south of Trustee's shaft, and parallel to where the great Pant-y-Go vein was formerly so rich. There is nothing new in the tribute department. The pitches are falling off in value.

DOWNGATE CONSOLS.—Isaiah W. B. Dainty, John W. Dainty, April 11: Since the last general meeting we have completed the sinking of the engine-shaft to the 16 fathom level; the lode in the last 6 ft. sinking about 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, and strong stones of copper ore and tin, the latter producing about 5 lbs. of tin to the ton of stuff; and from the appearance of the lode we look forward to have something good in the sinking of the next lift, which we would advise to be done at once, seeing the improvement in the last fathom sinking. We are driving west in the 15, in about 5 fathoms; the lode is 1 ft. wide, and much of the same character as in the shaft. It is intended to drive this end to cut the cross-course some 6 or 8 fathoms ahead. The machinery and everything is in good working order.

EAST BOTTLER HILL.—R. Hill, April 20: We are pushing on the driving of the cross-cut adit level with all possible speed to cut the south lode, the ground is favourable for driving, in good mineralised killas or clay-slate. In driving the adit level east the lode is just the same as last reported.

EAST CARN BREA.—John Rodda, April 21: Thomas's engine-shaft, on No. 3 lode, is down about 8 fms. below the 100, and is in regular course of sinking by nine men, at 25½ per fathom; the lode for the first 6½ fms. produced good working for tin, and in the last 9 ft. sunk the lode has very much improved, being fully 3 ft. wide, worth 20½ per fathom for tin, and producing 1600 stones of copper ore. The lode in the 100 east is ¾ ft. wide, of a very promising character, worth 7½ per fathom for tin; driving by four men, at 10½ per fathom. In this level west the lode is 18 in. wide, producing saving work for copper and tin ore; driving by two men, at 8½ per fathom.—No. 6 Lode: The lode in the 80, west of Buckley's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of copper ore, or 12½ per fathom; driving by four men, at 5½ per fathom. In this level east, composed of quartz, fluor-spar, mende, and ore, worth of the latter 2 tons, or 8½ per fathom; driving by four men, at 8½ per fathom. About 4 fms. west of the cross-course, in this (the 80) level, a winze has been sunk 15 ft., in which the lode is worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom; but, owing to the water being too much for manual labour, the sinking was discontinued. This winze being below Buckley's shaft, and looking at the encouraging prospects therein, in connection with the productive and profitable lode we have in the 80 end east and west, we have deemed it advisable to sink the shaft, and have, therefore, commenced sinking it below the 80 by six men, at 8½ per fathom. No cost will be incurred for pumps, there being sufficient for the life on the mine. The 60 cross-cut, north of the old engine-shaft, on No. 1 lode, is driving by four men, at 10½ per fathom; there is water issuing from the breast of the end, but no sign of a lode yet. We have eight pitches working by 16 men, at tribute rates varying from 10s. to 14s. The cost for March will be 4600, and the cost for April will be about 3400. The copper ore and tinstone we shall sell in the next two months I calculate will realise 4000. In conclusion, I beg to say that, looking at the healthy character of the lode in Thomas's shaft, on No. 3 lode, for tin, and the improvement for copper on No. 6 lode, I have great confidence in the mine, and I consider the prospects are very cheering, only it will take a little time to open up the ground.

EAST PLYNIMMON.—J. Paull, April 19: The engine-shaft sinking under the adit level still goes down in a very strong lode, chiefly composed of clay-



state, carbonate of lime, and muddle of good appearance. The lode in the adit level, west from shaft, is of the same character, and may be expected to improve as it advances into the hill in that direction. In the western ground, near Pymilmon Mine, the deep adit cross-cut is being driven northwards as fast as possible, and is progressing favourably. We are now about to fix air pipes in this level, so as to keep on six men to drive during the summer months, or until the Pymilmon lode is met with.

**EAST PROVIDENCE.**—J. Nancarrow, Wm. White, April 18: The lode in the 1st north looks promising, but there is no very important change to notice. The 1st north looks better, and there is a little tin in the lower part of the end. The lode in the 122 north is rather disordered at present. There is a very good looking lode in the 122 north, which yields rich stones of tin. There is no change in the 70 east. The cauter lode in the 60 south is 1½ ft. wide, and presents a very encouraging appearance. The pitches are much the same as usual.

**EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.**—B. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, April 16: There is no change in the report in either cross-cut, because the men have been employed preparing the ore. The lode in the 75 east is from 1 ft. to 1½ in. wide, containing good yellow ore; from the character of the lode and the ground we are anticipating a change for the better quickly. We are glad to tell you that we have a good lode in the end of the 85, worth fully 5 tons of copper ore per fathom, which has turned out quite to our expectation. The stope above this level is producing the same quantity of ore per fathom as we last reported. The lode in the 45 east is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. We think our sampling on Wednesday will be quite equal to our calculation.

**G. B. Odgers, W. Bennetts, April 21:** We have no particular change in this mine to report, because the men are now engaged clearing their respective places since the sampling, and on Saturday we hope to give you a detailed report of every bargain. We are of opinion the copper we sampled yesterday will prove of good average produce.

**EAST WHEAL LOVELL.**—R. Quentrell, April 20: North Lode: We have communicated the lode below the 70 with the end driven towards it, where we have a splendid lode, 5 feet wide, that will produce from 6 to 7 tons of tin per fathom. This is opening out a fine run of tin ground in addition to that standing eastward. The other parts of the mine are the same as for some time past.

**EAST WHEAL SETON.**—Joseph Vivian and Son, Henry Arthur, April 21: In Bassett's engine-shaft, now down about 13 fms. below the 20, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed principally of light flouk, quartz, and prisms. In the flat-rod shaft, now down 9½ fms. below the 20, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and contains a larger proportion of conical quartz, accompanied with prisms and other minerals favourable to the production of copper, than it has before done. In the 20, east of flat-rod shaft, the lode is about 3 ft. wide, and presents a favourable appearance, producing muddle and occasional stones of copper ore. The water is decreasing at Cartwright's shaft, but we have not yet been able to resume operations at the 34, which, however, we expect to do within a few days. The water has sufficiently subsided to enable us to resume the stope at the 27, which will yield 5 tons of copper ore per fathom. We sampled, yesterday, 68 tons of copper ore, of good quality.

**FRANK MILLS.**—J. Cornish, F. Cornish, N. Addams, April 20: We have driven a cross-cut west from the 145 north end about 9 ft., where we intersected a part of the lode about 2 ft. wide, consisting of quartz and lead ore, not of much value yet, but looking more promising to lead to a bunch of lead than we have yet seen it; we are, however, obliged to suspend the end at present, and put the men to repair the level behind, the ground being heavy. There is no change in the 45 fm. level, south end. In the 130 fm. level south, on east lode, the end is looking very promising, and producing saving work. The 100 fm. level south, on the west lode, is only producing spots of lead ore, but the ground is good, and letting out water. The 100 ends, driving north and south from the cross-cut east from main level north, are at present unproductive to value, but we hope they will soon improve again. The west part of the west lode in the 75 fm. level, driving north, produces a little saving work occasionally, and still letting out water. The hard cross-cut west, in advance of the latter end, is suspended from the 45 fm. level, and is driving south from cross-cut east, south from Orchard air shaft, on an east branch, is producing ¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. We have no particular change in any of our stopes throughout the mine to notice; they are, on the whole, producing the usual quantity of lead ore as for some time past. The tribute department is also just the same as for some time past.

**GAWTON.**—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jun., April 16: We are progressing as fast as the nature of the work will admit in cross-cutting through the capels of the lode in the 95 fm. level, north from King's engine-shaft, where the ground is rather stiff, and just as we anticipated finding it before reaching the bearing part of the lode. The lode in the 82 fm. level east is still looking well, yielding 5 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 70 fm. level east is still showing a very kindly appearance, yielding from 4 to 5 tons of good quality ore per fathom. The stope ground throughout the mine is without change in character, and yielding good quantities of ore; in fact, the mine is looking well. The 75 west is 2½ ft. wide, and the ground is harder here, and the lode not looking so well; I hope it will improve again shortly. The 75 east of western cross-course, is worth 6½ per fathom. The 75 west is worth 5½ per fathom. These ends are now commenced, and I have no doubt will improve as they get away from the cross-course. The stope on this lode is worth 12½ per fathom. The ground is very favourable in the rise in back of the 52, which we are pushing up as fast as possible. Arrol's Lode: The 75 east is worth 5½ per fathom; this end I expect will also improve as it leaves the cross-course. The ground in the 75 fm. level, south end, is still very favourable, and we expect to cut the south lode in a week or two. We sample to-day (computed) 270 tons of copper ore, which will be sold at Redruth on the 28 inst.

**GOGINAN.**—April 19: The lode in the 110 fathom level, east of winze, is 5 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the two stopes over this level, east of winze, the lode varies from 5 to 10 ft. wide, and will yield on an average 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the cross-cut north in the 100 fm. level we have intersected a small branch, or part of the lode, containing spar and spots of ore; but the main part of the lode is, we calculate, about 3 fms. further north. The lode in the three stopes over the 100, east of rise, varies from 5 to 8 ft. wide, worth on an average 12 cwt. of ore per fathom. The south part of the lode now being driven upon in the 100 east is about 3 ft. wide, of a most promising character, and contains good branches of lead ore. The stope in the bottom of the 70, west of winze, is worth 9 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The tribute pitches are yielding on an average 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.

**GOREDD AND LOVELL.**—April 21: We have contracted for all the buildings to be placed in thorough repair for 200. Two men are engaged in the adit: two are repairing the shaft at Goredale; and two are clearing surface at Coate-Glynne shaft, preparatory to erecting the whim which we purchased last week. We are proceeding as fast as possible, and shall commence at once to open the adit level, as proposed.

**GREAT FROD FOWNOG.**—Wm. Wasley, April 20: The water continues to go down at the old engine-shaft, and I hope it will soon get down to the roof of the dry level. We have nearly finished timbering up the engine-shaft, and when it is completed we shall go on sinking it as fast as possible.

**GREAT RTALACK.**—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, April 20: The lode in the 30 south is 18 inches wide, and worth from 6 to 7 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The ground became a little harder, then the lode was not so well for lead, but in the back of the level we have picked easier ground, and also a better lode for lead dipping south; here the indications are excellent for another bunch of lead. We have a lode standing to the back of this level, for 3 fathoms long, that will produce, on an average, 1 ton of lead per fathom, from which we hope to break a good pile of lead against the meeting. This is the largest run of lead ground we have had in this mine, and there is also a good lode for lead gone below the level. We have not yet holed the shaft with the adit, because it is not sunk to that depth, and we are now hauling out the water.

**GREAT ROCK.**—April 20: The engine shaft is much the same as last reported—looking very kindly, producing some good stones of lead, but not of value, and from appearance I am expecting every moment to see something good. The 12, east of shaft, is in a large lode, composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and occasional stones of lead. I have been expecting shortly to cut into something good in this level, but have not yet done so; and I confess I am a bit disappointed in not doing so before this. I hope soon to cut it, as it must undoubtedly come down in front or on one side of us. I feel convinced that the hard bar of ground we have been driving this level through has had some influence on the ore part of the lode, and thrown it out of its usual course. The 2, west of engine-shaft, is much the same as when last reported, composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and spots of lead. The stope in the winze in bottom of the deep adit level have not improved much, although I think they look a little better. I trust soon to be able to report a good improvement here, as I cannot see any reason for its falling off so much in value. The stope in the back of the deep adit, west of deep cross-cut, are producing about 8 cwt. of lead per fathom, and very stiff for breaking. I have a letter from Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., requesting me to send on the lead; I fear I shall have a great deal of trouble in doing this. I have called on nearly all the farmers about here, and have got of them to promise me to carry any of the lead, they being at present busy sowing their corn, and it is reported here that Government will impose a fine upon all people carrying without a licence; I hope, however, to get one truck away on Friday. I think there never was so much trouble in any other mine as I have here to get work done for money.

**GREAT ROTALTON.**—T. Parkyn, April 20: The masons are making good progress in building the engine-house, which will be at once covered in, and the engine will be commenced fixing the engine in its place. The carpenter and smith are making the things required for the stamps. I am also making the dressing-floors, so that all things will be in readiness when the stamps are set to work. I have also four men driving at the bottom of the engine-shaft, towards King's lode, so that we may have a full supply of tinstuff for the stamps the moment they are set to work. We cannot sink the engine-shaft any deeper. In consequence of water, until the engine goes to work; we are just below the old adit level, about 10 fms. from surface. All things have been pushed on with all possible speed.

**GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.**—J. Nancarrow, April 19: The ground in Gifford's engine-shaft continues a little harder, and the lode is not quite so large as last week, but it is quite as congenial for lead. The timber in the 50 west has taken longer to replace than was expected, but will be completed to-morrow. We have a very fine looking lode in the 40 east, which is 4 feet wide, and every way likely to produce lead. The pitch at the 40 looks just as it did at the setting. There is more lead in the stope at the 20 than when it was last reported on.

**GUNNISLAKE (Chiters).**—W. Skewes, J. C. Seacombe, April 21: The engine-shaft is now about 4½ fms. below the 45 fm. level under adit; the lode in it is from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, capel, and yielding good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 48 fm. level west is worth 6½ per fathom. The lode in the 36 east is without change to notice since last report, and so is the lode in the 48 fm. level, east and west from Isaac's shaft. The lode in the 48 fm. level, east of Piper's winze, is yielding good saving work for tin and copper. The lode in the 36 fm. level west is small and poor as present, but looking at the run of ore ground in the bottom of the 36 fm. level, a good discovery of copper should soon be met with in the 36 fm. level. The lode in the three stopes in the back of this level is worth 6½, 8½, and 12½ per fathom. The lode in the 25 fm. level west is worth 10½ per fm. for tin and copper, and in the stopes in the back of this level is worth 15½ and 18½ per fathom.

**GWYDDEB PARK.**—Wm. Smyth, April 19: There is no particular change in the rise at Gwydddebb deep adit since last report. The same remarks apply to the Vuchuan deep adit rise, with the exception that we tried some holes in the footwall on Barker's lode, and find it is yielding nice stones of lead ore.

**HEMERDON UNITED.**—W. Edwards, April 21: The lode in the 10 fathom level, going east of May's shaft, continues to improve both in size and quality, being now full 4 ft. wide, composed chiefly of gossan, quartz, peach, and

worth 10½ per fathom for tin; this looks highly encouraging as we approach the granite and near the junction of the Wheal Mary Hutchings cauter lode.

**HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.**—J. Richards, April 20: There is no alteration in any part of the mine since the report of last week. I will send you a full report in good time for the meeting, appointed to be held on Tuesday next.

**LOVELL.**—J. Nancarrow, April 19: The men have nearly cleared the chert in the adit; there is a great deal of water let down, we can see through, and expect to complete it by the end of this week, so that we shall be drawing from the first shaft next week.

**LOVELL CONSOLS.**—J. Nancarrow, April 19: The north shaft is now in full course of sinking below the 12, and the ground is favourable. We are making fair progress in the clearing below the adit westward, and think the bottom may be reached in another week. We have already broken some rich stones of tin. The shaft is sunk on the new lode in the north-east part of the set 4 fms.; we are down to water, and have commenced driving east on the lode, which looks very promising, and yields fair quality tin-lead.

**MAES-Y-SAFN.**—April 18: The 370, east of Grosvenor's shaft, has improved a little; it is now producing a few good lumps of lead. The 350 east is not producing any lead at present, but the end looks promising. The 310 east has not changed since last report. The 370, east of the pump-winze, has improved a little; the 370 west is producing 3 tons of lead per fathom. The 370 west is producing 3 tons of lead per fathom. The winze under the 310 east of Grosvenor's, is producing 2 tons per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 310 west are producing 2 tons per fathom. The stope in the back of the 310 east is producing 2 tons per fathom. There is no change to notice in any other place throughout the mine. The mine is in fork, and all the machinery in good working order.

**MOUNT PILASANT.**—Wm. Wasley, April 20: Last Saturday being settling, I set the lode to drive west of Jenkins' shaft, at 75, per yard, and 9½ per ton for ore, the men to pay as usual, the end is looking very promising, and is producing some nice lumps of ore. I have set to the men driving west of the boundary shaft, at 15s. per yard, and 20s. per ton of ore, this end is also looking very promising, and producing some very good lumps of ore. We sold all of the white ore to-day, at 4½, 4s. 9d. per ton, cash.

**NANTROS CONSOLS.**—T. P. Thomas, Joel Williams, April 21: The 36 fm. level end, west of Thomas's shaft, is as we expected, much improved, having a nice mixture of lead ore on the north part of the lode, nearly 1 ft. wide, almost free from sulphur, and improving as we advance westward. This lode 30 fms. further east than the ore was found in the 26, looks favourable for the mine in depth. The 26 fm. level end west appears to be divided by a horse, and we intend to explore the northern part as soon as we can get our tramway laid down, which will be done as soon as we can get the rails. Having suspended this end until we can get the rails, we have commenced a winze about 10 fms. behind the end, which we intend sinking to the 46 fm. level. In this sink we have a very good lode, worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The winze sinking below Hughes' stope we have on the south part a course of ore, producing about ¾ ton of lead ore per fathom. The north part of the lode is still standing, but the men will commence taking it down to-day. The three stopes in the back of this level, and the one in the back of the 16, are looking quite as well as when last reported on, producing from ¼ ton to ¾ ton of lead ore per fathom. We are getting on with the dressing, and hope soon to have no other parcel of ore for sale. About 150 tons, north of our Penrhyn lode we have discovered a new lode, which presents such favourable indications that we intend sinking on it at once, and hope shortly to be able to give a favourable account of it.

**NEW CROW HILL.**—T. Trelease, A. Kent, April 19: In the past week our shaftmen have been busy engaged in cutting a plat at the 100, and likewise fixing a drawing lift to pump from the said level to the 10; this will save us from drawing any more water from this place with barrels. We are making good progress in completing the work herein mentioned.

**NEW HILL CHALOTTE.**—J. Tonkin, April 20: We are making good progress in forcing the water; this morning the water was 3 feet below the back of the 10. The shaftmen are now engaged in dropping the lift; if there is no stuff in the shaft to prevent the lift from sinking we shall reach the 20 fm. level about this day week; so far as we have ascertained the quantity of water flowing into the mine, or 8 in. lift will be quite large enough to keep the mine dry. The engineers are now engaged about fixing the stamp-axle. I hope to see the lode below the adit before my next report.

**NEW WHEAL TOWAN.**—R. Pryor, April 20: The lode in the adit level, driving west on the copper lode, continues just the same as reported on last week. We have commenced driving the adit level west on the tin lode, and from which we are breaking some rich stones of tin.

**NORTH CROFTY.**—J. Vivian and Son, W. Thomas, Jun., April 21: The lode in the 208, west of Peterick's shaft, is further improved, and is now worth 15½ per fathom. The eastern stope, in the back of this level, is worth 30½ per fm.; the 208, west of Peterick's shaft, is worth 20½ per fathom. The lode in the 196 west lode is worth 20½ per fathom. In the 196 west lode the lode is worth 20½ per fathom. In the winze sinking under the 150 west the lode is worth 15½ per fathom. We sampled on Tuesday last 42 tons of good copper ore.

**NORTH POOL.**—J. Vivian and Son, April 21: Ballarat Lode. In the 40 fm. level east the lode is now increasing in size, and at present will produce from 3 to 4 tons of yellow copper ore per fathom, of good quality, and its appearance is very good, indicating increase of size and productiveness. In the 24 fm. level east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and contains rich yellow copper ore, coated with black copper, of which it will yield about 1 ton per fathom, and the quantity of ore is increasing. The stope in the back of this level will produce about 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. We have never seen the mine looking so well as at present.

**NORTH ROSKAR.**—R. Goldsaworthy, R. Angove, April 20: We are making good progress in sinking Doctor's engine-shaft below the 240. The lode in the 240, west of Doctor's, still maintains its size and value, 20½ per fathom. The lode in the 230, west of Doctor's, is 4 ft. wide, and contains rich yellow copper ore, coated with black copper, of which it will yield about 1 ton per fathom, and the quantity of ore is increasing. The stope in the back of this level will produce about 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. We have never seen the mine looking so well as at present.

**NORTH TRESKERBY.**—R. Pryor, T. Jenkin, April 21: Tresidder's Shaft: The lode in the 120 end, east of shaft, is 4 feet wide, and producing 3 tons of copper ore per fathom; and in No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, the lode is yielding 2 tons of lead ore per fathom; in 4 ft. No. 2 stope the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 110 end east is fully 5 feet wide, and producing 2 tons of ore per fathom, with a good appearance. The lode in No. 1 stope in the back of this level, is worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom; and No. 2 stope is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. Doctor's Shaft: The sinking of this shaft below the adit level is being pushed on with all possible speed, but no lode has been taken down below the level. All other places without change to notice since our last report.

**OXNISLAKE.**—F. Phillips, April 19: Parker's Shaft: Since my last about 3 feet have been sunk. The lode is now resuming its former course, is about 3 feet wide, composed of capel, spar, prisms, mica, and crystallized iron, and in some places stains of green are found; I am still of the opinion that this lode will produce large quantities of copper ore of good quality, and I think we have a good chance in the extension of levels from the present depth being 30 fathoms sunk from adit without driving at all.

**PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.**—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, April 16: Sump: We are sinking the 20 west on the lode, which is favourable. The ground is favourable. The ground in the 120 north is rather harder than it has been; good progress is, however, still made. The ground in the 100 east is favourable for rising, the lode producing stones of tin. Cobbler's: The ground in the 120 west is still hard for rising; the lode is producing stones of tin. In the 90 west the lode in the north end is still unproductive, and letting out much water. In the 80 fm. level east the lode is worth 20½ per fm.; in the 80 west, 10½ per fm.; in the 60 east, 30½ per fm.; in the 60 west, 30½ per fm.; in the 40 east, 15½ per fm.; in the 40 west, 10½ per fm. The stope in the back of this level is worth 10½ per fathom. The stope in the back of this level is worth 10½ per fathom, and looking well for continuance. No other change to report.

**PENHALE UNITED.**—Rich. Pryor, Henry Bennetts, Joseph Pryor, April 20: No particular change has taken place in this mine worthy of notice since our last report, with the exception of an increase of water coming out of the 110 cross-cut, and, judging from which, we think that we shall cut the lode at this point within two or three days time.

**PENHALE CONSOLS.**—J. Nancarrow, April 19: Flat-Rod Shaft: We have again resumed the sinking of the 20 west on the lode, which is producing good work, and has every indication of continuing so at present; it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 3½ per fathom. In back of this level we have set a new stope: the lode here is 5 ft. wide, and worth 8½ per fathom, with a good appearance. The speed that is now making in the end will place us in a position to set another stope adjoining next month. In this level, driving east of shaft, the ground is harder, more spar for driving, and there is little change in the lode; it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 3½ per fathom. In this level we are opening out tribute ground, which will come to work shortly. In the 10, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing a little tin, but not enough to value. No 1 stope, in back of this level, is suspended for the time, until the western shaft is got down, when the whole of this back will be taken away on tribute. In No. 3 stope the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 4½ per fathom. The tribute department, on an average, is looking favourable. The men in the adit are progressing with much difficulty, and have not yet got through the chert, the pressure of water being so great as to make it very difficult for going forth with much speed.

**PRINCE OF WALES.**—J. Gifford, W. Gifford, April 19: In the 77 east the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding saving work for copper and tin, and letting out much water—a promising end. In the 77 west the south part of the lode, on which we are driving is 1½ ft. wide, principally capel. We have resumed driving the 77 cross-cut through by two men, to intersect the No. 1 south lode. In the 65 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing occasionally good stones of copper ore, but not enough to value. No. 1 south lode, recently met with in the 65 cross-cut, south, is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper and tin; in the 55 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding a little copper ore, but not to value. In the 55 west, on No. 2 north lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, principally capel, quartz, and flouk. No change in any of the stopes or tribute pitches. We hope to sample next week from 80 to 100 tons of copper ore.

**PRINCESS OF WALES (Calstock).**—T. Foote, G. Rickard, April 20: We are making very fair progress in sinking Harris's engine-shaft, below the 35 fm. level; the ground is more clear of spar, and the lode is more promising; the shaft is short distance, and find it to be rich for tin, and a more promising lode cannot be seen. I have now put them to drive on the middle lode; I commenced this yesterday, and I am pleased to tell you that some very rich stones of tin have been broken out of the lode and sent to the surface; this lode is 3 ft. wide. There will be a large pile of rich tinstuff at surface by the time you come down.

**REDMOOR.**—F. Bennetts, April 21: The lode in the 30 east is disordered by the slide, worth 7½ per fathom; here we expect the lode to improve as it leaves the slide. The lode in the 30 west is worth 15½ per fathom. The lode in the stope east of the rise is worth 8½ per fathom. The lode in the stope west of the rise is worth 4½ per fathom. The lode in the stope east of the cross-cut is worth 6½ per fathom.

**ROAING WATER.**—H. Thomas, April 19: I do not consider we have yet reached the south wall of Grady's lode, driving west from Gillman's shaft. In the 45; we are gaining towards the south as we go west, and we are meeting with some ribs of solid yellow copper ore; the containing rock is of a very favourable description for producing mineral.

**ROCKING ROADS.**—T. Parkyn, April 20: The men have driven on the north lode a short distance, and find it to be rich for tin, and a more promising lode cannot be seen. I have now put them to drive on the middle lode; I commenced this yesterday, and I am pleased to tell you that some very rich stones of tin have been broken out of the lode and sent to the surface; this lode is 3 ft. wide. There will be a large pile of rich tinstuff at surface by the time you come down.

You have a very valuable mine here, as returns of tin with large profits can be made when the stamps are fixed. Tin is now 80s. a ton; it rose last week 3s. per ton. This tin is the very richest quality, which is of great consideration.

**SOUTH CONDURROW.**—J. Vivian and Son, H. Abraham, April 20: In the 82 cross-cut, west of King's shaft, large streams of water continue to issue from the capels of the lode, through which we are driving, which has completely drained the tin ground at the 71 and 81, leaving no doubt on our minds but that the main part of the lode, which is richest in tin at the levels above, is near at hand. In the 71, west of King's shaft, we are still cutting through the south part of the lode, which is very hard, and good quality tinstone, worth about 50½ per fathom, and there is no indication yet of the south wall. In the 61, east of King's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth about 15½ per fathom. In the winze shaft below the 71, west of King's shaft, now down 7 ft., and which is about 20 fms. further west than the point where the lode is being cut through at the 71, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth about 50½ per fathom. In the 51, west of King's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth about 20½ per fathom. In the 51, west of King's shaft, on No. 1 north branch, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth about 12½ per fathom. The 51, west of Vivian's shaft, on south part, is producing rich stones of tin. The stope generally are yielding as well as they have done for some time. There is nothing requiring remarks at other points. We sold 18 tons 10s. 11d. of black tin, at 77½ per ton, realising 1440s. 2d. 6d., our previous sale having been on the 19th inst.

**SOUTH FOWEY CONSOLS.**—F. Puckey, C. Merrett, April 16: Since the meeting, on March 29, we have continued to drive on the course of the two lodes in the 30 fm. level, but we regret to say without any better results. In the end driving west of the engine-shaft, on the north or No. 4 lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and at present disordered by a horse of kilias; this lode is letting out much water, and is unproductive for mineral. In driving west of the cross-cut, on the south or No. 5 lode, the lode in the end is nearly 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, and flouk, and producing a quantity of fine muddle, but poor for copper. In our report of the mine for the last general meeting we recommended for your consideration the further development of the mine by sinking the engine-shaft and intersecting the various lodes at a deeper level. We now estimate that to sink the shaft 15 fms. deeper, and drive cross-cut north and south of the shaft, to prove the lodes to a 45 fm. level, will take about fifteen months, and that the expense will be about 1000s.

**SOUTH GREAT WORK.**—S. J. Reed, April 21: The lode in the western shaft sinking from surface is down 8 fathoms, it is 2 feet wide, with a good underlie, and producing saving work for tin. We have completed Grylls' shaft to the adit, and are engaged driving the deep adit east on the main lode, which is 20 fathoms from surface, and is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, gossan, and chlorite, with good stones of tin.

**SOUTH HERODSFOOT.**—W. Goldsaworthy, April 21: There is no change to notice in either of the ends at the 100 this week. The engine and pitwork are in good order, and the water easy.

**SOUTH MERLLYN.**—April 21: Vickers' Shaft: We have re-set the 80 yard level north to drive by four men, at 25s. per yard; the men are making good progress in clearing. The 80 yard level, south from the same shaft, to four men, at 21. 14s. per yard, stent 4 yards; the lode is becoming more valuable daily as we advance from the influence of the water-course; the men have broken some small lumps of lead from the end—Bundall's Shaft: We have set a cross-cut to two men, 63 yards in from this shaft, at the 60 yard level going north, at 21. per yard, stent 4 yards, our object being to intersect the western lode, and it is probable it will be found productive. In the bargains above mentioned the men to pay costs of landing stuff and other expenses. We shall be enabled to report next week with accuracy as to the lode in the 80 yard level north.

**SOUTH VAN.**—J. Richards, April 21: I have set the new engine-shaft, and no time will now be lost in order to get this down to the required depth. I have arranged for new wheels, sockets, cranks, &c., of the wheel delivered to-morrow, consequently I shall have the wheel erected as fast as possible, and I am convinced that as soon as depth is obtained good results will follow.

**ST. JUST AMALGAMATED.**—Richard Pryor, T. Gundry, Nicholas Bartle, April 19: Saveall's Lode: The lode in the 100, driving west of engine-shaft, is worth 4½ per fathom, and improving. The lode in the 90, driving west of ditto, is worth 4½ per fathom. The lode in the 5½, driving east of cross-cut, on Wheal Cozans, is worth 3½ per fathom. Owl Lode: The lode in the 40, driving north of Reddipier shaft, is worth 6½ per fathom. The lode in the 10, driving north of West Buck shaft, is worth 6½ per fathom, and promising an improvement. All other places throughout the mine are without change to notice.

**TAMAR VALLEY.**—J. Goldsaworthy, April 21: No change has taken place in the 57, north and south, on the Tamar Valley lode, since last reported on. The lode in the 27 fathom level south, on the old lode, is exceedingly promising, and produces 6 to 8 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fathom. There is no change in the 37 fathom level, where the lode is being forced on by the side of the lode for the present. The tribute pitches are looking well throughout the mine.

**TANKERVILLE.**—A. Waters, April 19: The lode in the 92, west of sump, never looked better than it does to-day; the roof and sides of the cross-cut showing a magnificent course of ore, 12 ft. in width. We are shooting down the lode east and west of the said cross-cut, the yield of ore per cubic fathom being quite up to our highest estimate. We are expecting to communicate Brown's winze to the 92 east by to-morrow night, when we shall have laid open a rich course of lode for new winze, and given good ventilation to the bottom of the mine. The stope in back of 84, on the sump, continues to yield large quantities of ore. The other places on Tankerville lode continue to yield their usual quantities of ore stuff. Progress is being made in 60 and 50 fm. levels preparing for coming down of new shaft. The adit cross-cut towards the said shaft is at present in comparatively hard ground, but we are crossing the beds obliquely, and therefore, expect soon to be in softer ground. The new engine-shaft is down 5½ fathoms; the ground continuing favourable for progress. We are making good ventilation for new winze, which we expect on the mine in about three weeks. The small engine for underground work, which was put down 100 tons of lead on Thursday last, at 12½, 14s. 6d. per 20 cwt., and shall sample 50 tons of April raisings on Thursday, the 28th inst., and the remaining 50 tons at the usual time, calculating from date of our first sampling. It may not be amiss to state that when the small engine is put to work underground we shall have no trouble in sampling 150 tons of ore per month, without increasing the present rate of monthly expenditure.

**TANKERVILLE.**—A. Waters, April 19: The engine-shaft is being sunk by twelve men; the ground is stiff, and the water not quicker than might be expected; there is still a fine lode in the bottom, producing about 1 ton of ore per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 14 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is down 4 ft., and we have just cut the ore, which looks the richest part of the mine. In the shallow adit level, driving east, to intersect Parry's shaft, there is still a promising lode, with spots of lead ore, but not to value. In the winze under the adit there is a fine lode, the full width of the winze, composed of carnelian, quartz, and gossan, and the men are engaged in making the winze with surface operations as fast as possible; the men are engaged in making the reservoir, and raising stones for the same and the crushing-house. I hope by this time that the vessel loaded with lead ore is up to Holywell, and will soon be back with the crusher and other materials. We have a few men at work preparing and dressing another cargo of lead ore from the best of the ore. We shall leave the mixture and hard stuff until the crusher and proper machinery are completed.

**TANKERVILLE.**—Wm. Johns, N. Richards, April 20: Glymo's lode in Marlin's shaft, sinking below the 55 fm. level, is still presenting a promising appearance. In the 42 west of cross-cut, on Allen's lode, as well in the winze sinking below this level, we are breaking good stones of ore. The lode in the 42 east is split up by a small cross-course. By holing the winze below the 20 to this level has caused good ventilation. All other bargains are without alteration since last reported on.

**WEST CWM BRFIN.**—April 19: The lode in the adit, going east of shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and looking very promising, yielding saving work throughout with lead and copper ore, set to six men, at 57. 2d. 6d. per fathom. The cross-cut north in the adit level is set to four men, at 7½. 5s. per fathom; the ground is hard for exploring; here we are still meeting with strings of spar, which contains spots of lead and copper, but nothing of any moment has yet been met with.

**WEST GODOLPHIN.**—J. Pope, Jun., April 20: Hope lode, in the 25, driving east of Salt's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, saving work for tin—a kindly lode. The cauter lode, in the deep adit level, driving south-east of Pressure shaft, is 18 inches wide—a very kindly-looking lode, and worth about 8½ per fathom; judging from the appearance of the lode, and the increase of water, I should think we are very near the north lode. We have commenced driving a middle level south-east of Lincoln shaft, on the cauter lode, about 8½ fathoms below the shallow adit. The lode in this end is 2½ feet wide, opening tribute ground.

**WEST GREAT WORK.**—S. J. Reed, April 21: The great north lode in the 50, west of the flat-rod shaft, has opened out larger in the last 6 ft. driving, now 2½ ft. wide, and worth for tin 11½ per fathom. This lode in the 40 west is opening tribute ground. We have been compelled to suspend the sinking of the winze below this level, where there is a good lode, owing to an influx of water; the 50, consequently, is being pushed on with a full party of men, so as to intersect the great cross-course, which will unwear the winze above named. The men from the 30 end, west of Harvey's shaft, are now engaged sinking a winze below the 20, in order to ventilate the former level. The winze sinking below the 30 east is worth 10½ per



and carpenter at work repairing capstan and doing other necessary work in the mine. The shaft is 10 ft. deep, and the pumps, working barrels, plunger, poles, stuffing-boxes, and glands, with H and top door-pieces and valves, delivered at Minsterley, at 7s. 6d. per cwt., and shall order what is required in this respect to-morrow.

**WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.**—April 20: Taylor's shaftmen are fairly under way with the sinking below the 105; we have not yet set the shaft to sink, but intend doing so on Friday. The lode in the 105, east of shaft, is without alteration, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 105 west has a more kindly appearance, and is letting out more water; we hope to be able to report this end to be yielding a little ore in our next report. The part of the lode that is being carried in the rise in the back of the 105, east of shaft, is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The two stops in the back of the 105 are rather improved, yielding 3½ tons of ore per fathom. The ground continues just the same in the rise in the 95 east. There has been but little done in the 95 west, the men have been employed in tramping attle to stull to fill the guals under the stops. The three stops in the back of the 95 are yielding on an average 4 tons of ore per fathom. There is no alteration in the 85 east. The lode in the 40, east of Wheal Raven, 1½ ft. wide, and looks kindly, but no ore to value. The ground in Richard's shaft is just the same as for some time past. The tributors are working on in pretty good spirits, and we are hoping to have a larger quantity of ore from them than we had last time. The water is falling off a little from Taylor's engine.

**WEST WHEAL TERRYNE.**—S. Roberts, April 21: We have cut a large cross lode in the 20 west, on the south lode; no one ever knew that such a lode existed there, it is near 3 ft. wide, and we thought before we cut it that the indications that were to be seen of another lode being near it would be the counter, but this is a real cross lode. We hope it will make a change in the lode for the better, especially as we know there is yet another very large cross lode further west, which is supposed to have made the Wheal Fenwith lode so rich, and it may be that this piece of ground between the two cross lodes may be productive. **WHEAL AGAR.**—E. Rogers: We have done nothing in the 140, on the lode, since the beginning of last week. The shaftmen have been employed in casing and dividing and putting down the skip-road, which will be completed to the bottom by next Friday, when we shall commence at once to drive east and west in the 140 before we cut pit; by so doing we shall be able to continue the driving of the ends whilst the pit is being cut. The lode in the 130 has a little fallen off in size and value, now worth 20l. per fm. Other places the same as last reported.

**WHEAL COURTNEY.**—J. Gifford, April 21: In the deep adit west the lode at present is small and poor, but I hope will soon improve in size and quality. **WHEAL CREBOR.**—J. Goldworthy, April 20: I have no change to report in any of the tubwork or tribute bargains since reported on last week. Our dressing is progressing satisfactorily, and I hope to have ready by sampling-day over 100 tons.

**WHEAL FRANCO.**—W. Doidge: No change in the lode driving west of Sutton's shaft. The ground in the adit level is not quite so favourable for driving. Still good progress is being made, driving about 3 fms. per week.

**WHEAL GRENVILLE.**—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, April 21: The lode in the 60, east from north shaft, is 3 to 4 ft. wide, worth full 10l. per fm. The lode in the 66 east is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fm. The 66 cross-cut is driven north 4 fms.; we have met with a branch in the granite, which has retarded our progress a little. We calculate we are now within some 2 fms. of intersecting the new lode; and seeing that the ground is getting a little stiffer towards it is, in our opinion, more favourable than otherwise. **New Lode:** We have taken down the lode in the 80, east from cross-cut; and, judging from its appearance, it will produce 7 to 7½ cwt. of tin per fathom; it is, therefore, at the present standard worth from 28l. to 30l. per fathom—a good lode, but it is best going below the level. In the western end the lode has made a splice; we have, therefore, ordered the men to blast further north, as we think there is more lode standing in that direction, and we hope by Saturday to be able to report fully its value. Looking at the branches, &c., in this driving, we feel pretty confident that the new lode we are now driving on is connected with more lode still standing to the north of us.

**WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).**—S. Davey, Wm. Polkinghorne, April 16: New Shaft, Pryor's Lode: The ground in this shaft, sinking below the 106 fm. level, is harder and more spar than hitherto. In the 106 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth for tin 15l. per fathom. In the 106 fm. level, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin 15l. per fathom. In the 94 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for tin 12l. per fathom. In the 94 fm. level, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 6l. per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 94 fathom level, west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for tin 27l. per fathom. In the 82 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth for tin 11l. per fathom. Nothing worthy of remark has taken place in the 82 fm. level, driving east of shaft, since our last report. In the 82 fathom level, driving west of Holgate's shaft, the old lode is producing saving work. **New Lode:** In the adit level driving east, the lode is poor.

**WHEAL MARY ANN.**—P. Clynio, J. Harris, J. Stevens, J. Skeat, April 21: Clynio's shaft is sunk 15 fms. under the 240; the cross-cut in this level is extended 35 fathoms towards the lode. There is no improvement to notice in the 230 fm. level north. In the 230 south the lode is 1½ foot wide, worth 5l. per fathom. In the 220 south the lode is small and poor. In the 210 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, and still producing good stones of ore. In the 200 north the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 4l. per fathom. In the 190 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 4l. per fathom. The stops and pitches continue to yield much the same as for some time past. We have this day sold to Messrs. Weston and Collingborn, of Bristol, our parcel of silver-lead ores, computed 47 tons, at 22l. 3s. 6d. per ton. No other change to report.

**WHEAL SPARNON.**—W. Tregay, April 16: The lode in the adit end east produces gossan and stones of copper ore, promising for improvement. **WYE.**—J. Pauli, April 19: In the 14, below the adit, we believe we have now cross-cut through the lode; it is 4½ fathoms wide, of the most promising character, and throughout is spotted with lead ore. We shall drive east and west on its course, by our men, each way immediately, and fully expect to meet with richer ore ground under the winze sunk 5 fathoms below adit; we also anticipate the level will drain this winze, and we shall then sink it through to the 14 for ventilation, as well as to properly open this piece of ore ground for stopping away. Mr. Johnson's shaft is in good progress of sinking, and well down towards the next level.

**WHEAL UNY.**—Wm. Rich, Matthew Rogers, Samuel Coade, Jun., April 16: The 150 east is in a hard bar of ground, and is not so valuable at present. Good progress is being made in sinking the engine-shaft. We are forcing on the sinking of Hind's shaft, and the rise against the same, in the back of the 80. The 140 east is worth 10l. per fm., and very wet. The rise in the back of the 130, towards Gooding's shaft, is worth 20l. per fm. for the 12 ft. carried. The 120 east, and the 110, are each worth 8l. per fm. We have been obliged to put in new condensing work to the stamps, which has hindered the stamping for a few days. The engine is now working very much better.

**VAN.**—A telegram has just been received from Capt. Williams, the manager, to the effect that in the cross-cut at Edward's shaft the south side of the "soft" has been reached, which is intermixed with good stones of lead, and is very promising for cutting a rich lode at that point. It should be explained that this point is at a distance from the present workings equal to the entire length of the course of ore now being opened out, consequently the actual value of the mine will be doubled if this point should prove of equal richness. Another point of great importance is the cutting of the lode at the 45 fm. level, which the manager states, in an official letter received yesterday, he expects to intersect in the course of a few days. The indications for cutting the lode rich at this point are equal to anything ever seen in the mine. It should be mentioned that Edward's shaft is no less than 190 fms. west of the present engine-shaft, and that the riches in this portion of the property are altogether irrespective of the great length of ore ground discovered in the eastern section. The levels going east are being prosecuted with dispatch. It was the indications eastward that led to the discovery of the mine, and the point the manager had in view in developing the property has not yet been proved. The monthly sale of ore (325 tons) realised 4447l., exclusive of blende, of which there is a large quantity dressed. The 15 and 30 westward continue productive as ever, 5 tons of lead per cubic fathom, the lode being 30 to 40 ft. wide.

**TANKERVILLE.**—A well-known and reliable authority, who has recently inspected this mine, states that there will be no difficulty in returning 300 tons of lead per month when the new shaft is down to the required depth. In the meantime, about 150 to 200 tons may be expected to be the monthly raisings.

**CWM RICKET (near Llanidloes).**—It is now intended to sink on the course of the lode from the 10 fathom level, where there is a rib of lead, producing over 1 ton of ore per fathom; this has been stopped up to surface, and is now being widened and timbered, so as to enable the sinking to proceed. It was also found necessary to get larger pumps, which are now on the mine, ready for putting down, and preparations are being made to erect a large water-wheel, when this is complete there seems to be little doubt but that large returns of ore will soon be made.

**ROCHE CONSOLS.**—Capt. Parkyn reports that this mine is opening out very satisfactorily. He states it has further improved this week, and a valuable discovery has been made on the middle lode, from which rocks of ore have been broken off worth nearly 1 cwt. of tin to the ton of the lode, and it is going below the present shaft very rich. The tin is of the first quality, and the agent expresses his belief that the mine will turn out one of the best in the district.

**THE TEIGN VALLEY LEAD AND BARYTES MINES.**—About three-fourths of these shares are already taken up. The share list will remain open for a few weeks, at the expiration of which the list will be closed, and an allotment meeting will be held by the directors, who will then determine upon the best plan of starting the mine. In the interim the engineer and manager will be actively employed as to the selection and plan of machinery (most probably water-power) for preparing and marketing the mass of barytes (over 100,000 tons) now showing at and above the adit level. The lead lodes being already laid open for inspection, there is less uncertainty in working

them than when commencing in virgin ground. Specimens of the minerals may be seen at the company's office. [See advertisement in this Journal].

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Prof. Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines—Original Correspondence: Collieries in North Wales; Various Modes of Working Coal; Non-Responsibility of Coal Owners, and the Bathgate Accident; Remarkable Distribution and Vast Extent of the Coal Fields of British America (J. Campbell); Tin in California; Rhenish Prussia; Metallic Mining (W. Gibson); Festiniog Slate Quarries and Railway; Mining in Flintshire; East Wheal Lovell (T. S. Jackson); Welsh and Cornish Mining (Woodhouse and Co.); Mining in Cardiganshire (A. Francis); Tankerville and West Tankerville Mines; Virtuous Lady, Brentor, and the Queen Mines (T. J. Barnard)—Mining in Australia, Summary and Mines Reports—Foreign Mines Reports.

## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, APRIL 22, 1870.

COPPER.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best selected, p. ton	73	0	0	
Tough cake and tile	71	0	0	72 0 0
Sheeting & sheets	75	0	0	
Bolts	77	0	0	78 0 0
Bottoms	78	0	0	
Old (Exchange)	63	0	0	
Burra Burra	74	0	0	
Wire.....per lb.	0	10	0	
Tubes	0	9 11		
BRASS.			Per lb.	
Sheets.....per lb.	8½d.-9d.			
Wire.....	7½d.-8d.			
Tubes.....	10½d.-11½d.			
Yellow Metal Sheath, p. lb.	6½d.-6¾d.			
Sheets.....	6¾d.-			
SPELTER.			Per ton.	
Foreign on the spot	£19 15	0	20	0 0
“ to arrive ..	19 5	0	19 15	0 0
ZINC.			£24 0	0 0
In sheets.....	£24 0	0	0	
QUICKSILVER (p. bottle) (nom.)	£ 6	17	0	
TIN.			£136 0	0 0
English blocks.....	£136 0	0	0	
Do., bars (in bris.)	137	0	0	
Do., refined.....	137	0	0	
Banca.....	134	0	0	
Straits.....	132	0	0	134 0 0
TIN-PLATES.*			Per box.	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1	6	8	1 8 0
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1	12	6	1 13 6
IX Ditto, 2d quality.	1	6	0	1 13 6
IX Ditto, 3d quality.	1	6	0	1 13 6
IX Coke.....	1	3	0	1 3 6
IX Ditto.....	1	9	0	1 9 6
Canada plates, p. ton.	13	10	14	10 0
Ditto, at works.....	13	0	14	0 0
IRON.			Per ton.	
Bars Welsh, in London	7	2	6	7 5 0
Ditto, to arrive.....	7	5	0	7 5 0
Nail rods.....	7	5	0	7 10 0
“ Stafs, in London	8	5	0	8 0 0
Bars.....ditto	8	0	0	8 0 0
Hoops.....ditto	8	17	6	10 15 0
Bars.....at works.	7	15	0	8 0 0
Hoops.....ditto	8	2	6	8 5 0
Sheets, single.....	9	15	0	11 0 0
Fig No. 1, in Wales.....	3	15	0	4 5 0
Refined metal, ditto.	4	0	5	0 5 0
Bars, common ditto.	6	15	0	6 15 0
Do. mch. b. Tynes Tees	2	18	6	3 5 6
Do., railway, in Wales	6	12	6	7 0 0
Do., Swed. in London.	9	15	0	0 0
To arrive.....	9	12	6	0 0
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde.	2	18	6	3 5 6
Do. f.o.b. Tynes Tees	2	18	6	3 5 6
Do. Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	6	6	2 7 0
Railway chairs.....	5	15	0	5 15 0
“ spikes.....	11	0	0	12 0 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs, in London, p. ton.	6	0	0	6 10 0
STEEL.			Per ton.	
Swed., in kegs (rolled).....	15	10	0	13 15 0
“ (hammered).....	14	15	0	0 0
Ditto, in fagots.....	15	15	0	16 0 0
English, spring.....	17	0	23	0 0
LEAD.			Per ton.	
English Pig, com.....	18	10	0	18 12 6
Ditto, LB.....	18	15	0	0 0
Ditto, WB.....	19	0	0	19 0 0
Ditto, sheet.....	20	0	19	5 0
Ditto, red lead.....	20	0	20	10 0
Ditto, white.....	22	0	30	0 0
Ditto, patent shot.....	23	0	0	0 0
Spanish.....	18	0	0	0 0
* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.				

\* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

**REMARKS.**—The improvement noted last week still continues, and prices in one or two instances have slightly advanced. At present, however, the general demand is limited, and merchants do not yet receive the continuous flow of orders from abroad which formed a chief feature in their business a few years ago; nevertheless, as the causes of depression are removed, and their results are less keenly felt, prospects brighten, and the oft-repeated hope of resuscitation in business seems increasingly likely to be realised. One of the favourable features of the trade to which from time to time we have referred is that, as a rule, metals are at comparatively low prices, so that there is nothing to hinder the progress of consumption, and a margin exists for a moderate advance in price. For some years past the course of the market has tended in favour of buyers, prices having, with little exception, ruled gradually lower, but from present appearances it would seem that at last a turning point is at hand, and that buyers may experience that there is less disposition on the part of sellers than formerly to make concessions. Owing to the slackness of demand which for so long a time prevailed, many of the manufacturers reduced the price of their respective works to a considerable extent, the result being that the orders given out have kept that portion of the works in operation fairly; but, should an increased demand spring up the power of meeting that demand already exists, and can be readily brought into immediate use. In prosperous times manufacturers very generally fell into the error that the then present necessity would involve the permanent enlargement of their works, and at a considerable cost, their plant was accordingly increased. It was soon found, however, that this outlay was of little service, and that the works were not required to produce the former limits. With the collection of past experience before them, manufacturers are not likely again to fall into the error of putting costly machinery into motion without having a very positive and confident assurance that the demand is of such a lasting character as shall fully compensate them for incurring additional outlay.

**COPPER.**—During the past week we have experienced a spasmodic movement, caused in great part by speculators operating for the rise. Whether this will be attended in the end with success remains to be proved. We have so frequently observed during the downward course of the market such sudden speculative efforts result in as sudden collapse, that at present we have no great faith in the stability of a price which has for its foundation mainly the efforts, naturally enough, of those who have lost heavily by recouping their losses. However great a disposition might be evinced on the part of buyers to effect purchases, there seems to be an equal disposition on the part of holders to take advantage of the present opportunity of relieving themselves of their surplus stocks. So long as buyers limited their enquiries to comparatively small quantities, holders of Chilli bars hesitated about naming a price, lest it might prove detrimental to their interests—but so soon as offers were made for large quantities, sellers readily consented to a reduction. According to the advices from Chilli there is no falling off in the quantity of this metal, as we have often observed, as a most important index of what course the copper market should pursue. Should the price fall off, copper should be sold as certainly, and in the same proportion, rise in value—but, on the other hand, should the price continue large there seems to be no solid foundation for any permanent improvement in the value of the metal. To add to the complexity of affairs, we observe a notice in our contemporary, the Times, under the head of news from Valparaiso, to the effect that although some small mines, probably those most favourably situated, might possibly find it desirable not to continue working—that yet a new company was in course of formation for the further development of the copper resources of that district. Under these circumstances, and in the absence of anything more than the ordinary demand for consumption, we cannot imagine that a speculative demand, which only excites the market for a time, but without bringing with it any actual relief, can last, or prove otherwise than fictitious. Quotations from Liverpool for Chilli bars by today's telegram—67½d. to 68l. per ton. Those interested in the course of this market are anxiously expecting the announcement of the quantity of this metal which is expected from Chilli, and upon the character of which the future will so much depend. Sales of Australian have taken place during the week at slightly improving prices, but as regards English manufactured there is no change to quote. Smelters are eager to participate in the speculative improvement which for the moment is observable in Chilli bars, but which does not appear to have extended in the same proportion to manufactured.

**YELLOW METAL.**—The fractional advance which we stated last week was demanded continues to be quoted, but buyers do not yet respond, advices from India being against a rise, either in copper or yellow metal.

**IRON.**—The report from the Welsh district of the position of the iron trade is encouraging. Improvement has long been looked for, and in anticipation thereof the market has been very firm. The ironmasters felt assured that home and foreign requirements would during the course of the year be large, and that the demand being good prices were pretty sure to remain steady. From the reports received at the last quarterly meeting it seems that they were right in their conjectures. Buyers, as we have surmised, have been only holding off in the vain hope of being able to close their contracts at easier rates, and finding now that there is a greater probability of their having to buy dearer rather than cheaper by further delay they are very generally giving out orders. Both Russia and America are in our market, and the rail mills will soon be busily engaged in fulfilment of orders from those countries. Merchants' bars and other descriptions of iron are also in better request. The exports of iron during last month are reported to have been—Cardiff, 12,600 tons; Newport, 14,334 tons; and Swansea, 1709 tons. Staffordshire: There seems to be a little more firmness among sellers, the demand being somewhat improved. Swedish Bars: A little better enquiry has sprung up for the Indian market, which may possibly result in more business being transacted in these assortments. The stocks in Gottenberg, and ports in the immediate vicinity, are not to be purchased at the rates ruling here; this is owing chiefly to the demand for Russia and America, and no fresh supplies as yet having reached the shipping ports for the interior. In Scotch pigs there has been a good deal of speculation, and the market has advanced to 69s. for warrants.

**TIN.**—Since we last reported the market has again attained a higher position, the quotation from Holland for Banca being 79½s. Straits has been sold here at 133½d. to 134½d., and English refined 139½d. The strength of the market, however, is not so apparent as it has been, and transactions are becoming both small and limited. It appears

now almost to have reached its zenith, and we should not be surprised, as the demand for tin-plates continues limited, to see the market somewhat recede.

**THE COPPER TRADE.**—Messrs. James and Shakespeare—Ore and regulus continue in request, and sales of about 1500 tons have been made at 13s. 1½d. and 13s. 3d. per unit, but although there is not much offering even at the higher figure, smelters do not seem yet disposed to pay the advance demanded by importers, and for this reason the transactions were rather limited. In Chilli bars a very large trade has been done, and we estimate the sales from including Thursday, April 14, at fully 3000 tons, the chief portion of which were on cash terms, and of the Lots and Urmetta brands, and for these the prices have ranged from 66l. 10s. to 67l. 15s. cash, 67l. 10s. to 68l. 10s. 3d. per unit, or long prompt; good ordinary brands have been extremely scarce, choice marks likewise, and for these, therefore, buyers have had to give more money, the figures paid ranging from 67l. to 68l. 10s. cash, and 67l. to 68l. 10s. for arrival or extra prompt, closing with enquiries for spot parcels at the extreme rates, sellers asking 16s. per ton more. All the Lots ingots on sale were likewise purchased from 68l. 10s. to 70l. 12s. 6d., and a good enquiry has also existed for those of the Urmetta brand, from 71l. to 72l. for ordinary quality, and 72l. to 73l. for the double refined, but of these last there is no available stock. Advices are in from Chilli up to March 14, giving the charters up to that date as equal to about 1800 tons pure, but news of the regular mail, which left three days later, is not yet to hand. For Australian cake there has also been a good enquiry, and sales of about 1300 tons Burra and Wallaroo reported from 72l. 10s. to 74l. per ton, the extreme figure being paid for the former sort. Smelters are asking 1l. per ton advance on their official quotations for English tough, but manufactured continues dull, and can still be obtained at our list rates.

**Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond.**—Since our last orders have come in for very large quantities of all sorts of copper, and we have to report business to a very considerable extent. About 3000 tons of Chilli bars have been sold at 68l. 10s. cash, and 68l. to 69l. to arrive. The sales of ores and regulus have consisted of about 600 tons fine copper, at 13s. 1½d. to 13s. 3d. per unit. The demand for English tough has been very considerable, so much so that now smelters decline orders at their full quotations, and they are not much disposed to accept even 10s. to 20s. advance. In Burra and Wallaroo about 800 tons have been taken, principally for the Continent, at rising prices, till 73l. 10s. has been paid, and there are still buyers at that figure. Manufactured copper, however, continues unenquired for. The great bulk of the business we report has been for consumption, and the market closes with a continuance of the enquiry at our highest quotations.

**THE IRON TRADE.**—(Griffiths' Weekly Report).—There is a marked improvement in the tone of the market for most kinds of iron this week, and a larger business has been done than might have been expected so closely on the heels of a quarter-day. There are numerous enquiries for hoops; plates and sheets continue in request. Anglo-bars and T-iron likewise are in good demand. The improvement in the enquiry for bars is not so marked as in other sorts. The rail market is active; contracts have been made this week for ten moderately large parcels for Russia. The price of rails is gradually stiffening. The mills at all the great manufacturing centres of this kind of iron are running full time. We have no change to notice in the market for tin-plates.—76, Old Broad-street, April 22.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been affected this week by the Easter holidays, and the absence of many dealers, but a further rise of 3l. per ton in tin, and an advance in the Copper Standard, have caused a more active demand for, and in some cases an advance in prices, of some of the leading tin mines, such as Providence Mines, East Lovell, Tincroft, Cook's Kitchen, and East Pool. A moderate amount of business has also been done in West Chiverton shares, which are rather weaker, Van, Van Consols, New Lovell, North Croft, Great Laxey, Chiverton Moor, Bronflood, Bwlch, Tankerville, Wheal Grenville, East Grenville, and a few other mines. Assheton, 8½ to 9; Bronflood, 3½ to 4; Bwlch Consols, 3½ to 3½; Cae Gynon, 2½ to 3; Carn Brea, 17 to 20. At Cook's Kitchen Mine meeting a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share was declared. Van advanced to 83.85; the mine has sold 325 tons of lead ore for the month, real



being enquired for, and Great Vor is favourably reported upon. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Ashton, 8½ to 9; Tan-yr-Alit, 4½ to 4; Van Conso, 3½ to 3; Tankerville, 15½ to 15; West St. 4½ to 4; Chiverton, 1½ to 2; West Chiverton, 55 to 56; perstones, 1 to 1½; East Caradon, 5 to 5½; West Caradon, 2 to 2½; East Lovell, 25½ to 26; Great Laxey, 18 to 19; Great Vor, 11½ to 12½; Marke Valley, 7½ to 8½; Prince of Wales, 15s. 3d. to 16s. 3d.; Anglo-Argentine, 1 to 1½; Anglo-Brazilian, 3-16ths Van, 83 to 85; Chontales, 1 to 1½; Don Pedro, 2½ to 3½ prem.; 1-16th dia.; Frontino, 13-16ths to 15-16ths per share, call paid; Eolipse, 1 to 1½; Pestarena, 1 to 1½; Rossa Grande, 1 to 1; St. John del Rey, 20 to 21; Taquari, 5-16ths to 7-16ths pm.; United Mexican, 2½ to 3; and Yudanmutana, 1 to 1½.

**THE ABERDOVEY MINES COMPANY**, with a capital of 20,000L, in shares of 1L each, the prospectus of which appears in another column of this day's Journal, has been formed for the purchase and working of the well-known lead mines of the same name, in the heart of the great lead region of the Principality. The Aberdovey Mines have been working upwards of 15 years, and although the workings have been suspended they have never been abandoned, have made great returns, and no inconsiderable profit. They are at present in full working order, with machinery and materials which cost upwards of 3000L to erect and put in place, and which are at once capable of returning 200 tons of lead ore per month. The property is held for 21 years from the trustees of the Ynysmaengwyn estate at 1-15th royalty. It is mentioned that under the provisions of the Articles of Association shareholders can receive share warrants to bearer, which may be passed from hand to hand like a bank note, and by which all the trouble, expense, and delay of making, stamping, and registering transfers are avoided. The mines have been carefully inspected and reported upon by Capt. Sampson Treveltham, sen., J. Hosking, Aaron Ede, and others, who concur in expressing a favourable opinion of their value. Capt. Ede, who was for some time resident agent of the Aberdovey Mines, and is, therefore, well acquainted with every detail connected with them, referring to the main lode, which runs from 20° to 30° east of south and west of north, recommends the 42 to be driven south and the 22 north. In the west end of the sett a very strong and kindly lode has been discovered, chiefly composed of quartz, with particles of gold, lead, copper, and jack. The directors express their belief that the position of the mines is in many respects superior to that of the Van Mines when purchased by the present company, and predict an approximate success for the Aberdovey Mines within an equally short period.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 3082 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 9904L 10s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 103L 12s.; average produce, 53; average price per ton, 3L 4s. 3d.; quantity of fine copper, 177 tons 9 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
March 17.	3258	101 10	53	15 6	11s. 9d.	55 14 0
" 24.	1854	89 7 0	54	4 11 0	11 1½	55 14 0
" 31.	1909	95 17 0	56	3 8 6	10 7½	53 1 6
April 7.	1103	94 6 0	7	2 17 6	11 0½	55 17 6
" 21.	3082	103 12 0	53	5 3 4	11 2	55 14 6

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 1L, and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 3d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 4L, and in the price per ton of ore about 5s.

**THE TIN TRADE.**—The Standards of Tin Ore were advanced on Tuesday, and are now as follows:—Common, 123s.; superior common, 124s.; fine, 125s.; superior fine, 126s.

At Trumpet Consols meeting, on Monday (Mr. H. Rogers in the chair), the accounts for the three months' costs ending October, and for the five months' tin sales to April, showed a credit balance of 5567L 10s. 9d. A dividend of 1500L (15s. per share) was declared, and the purser was instructed to appropriate the balance towards the liquidation of the costs not charged. Capts. Quentrell, Rowe, and Glynas reported that the mine was never in so good a position as at present.

At the Bronfloyd Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. Hutton in the chair), the accounts showed a profit of 890L 3s. 2d. on the operations of the quarter. A dividend of 900L (1s. 6d. per share) was declared, being at the rate of 30 per cent. upon the paid-up capital. The agent's report was read, and led to considerable discussion, more particularly with reference to the discovery recently made of a lode 200 fms. west of the present workings, and about 50 fms. east of the western boundary, and in unworked ground to surface, and capable of being attacked with great advantage. Eventually a committee was appointed to determine a plan to further explore the lode. Details elsewhere.

At Drake Walls Mine meeting, on April 14 (Mr. J. C. Isaac in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending February showed a credit balance of 1116L 3s. 3d. A dividend of 800L (1s. 3d. per share) was declared, and 316L 3s. 3d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Thomas Gregory reported upon the various points of operation. The mine is looking well, and the new points in operation are likely to be of considerable value.

At South Carn Brea Mine meeting, on April 14, the accounts showed a debit balance of 364L 7s. 10d. A call of 3s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. Rich's salary was advanced to 4L 4s., and Capt. Knotwell's to 7L 7s. per month. Capt. W. Rich and J. Knotwell say:—“We have sold during the past quarter 10 tons 3 cwt. 0 qrs. 20 lbs. of tin. The stoves fell off in value after the first month in the quarter, or we should have done better; we hope, however, to speedily open profitable ground in the 143 and in the 110, on the north part of the lode. Taking into consideration the great improvement in sinking the engine-shaft in the last 3 or 4 fms., with the kindly appearance of the 150 east, and the good tinstone we are having from the north part of the lode below the 110, we think that the prospects are very cheering.”

At Excelsior Tin and Copper Mine first general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. H. Mansell in the chair), a statement of accounts was submitted made up to the present time. Mr. Vosper explained that the merchants' bills were charged and discharged, and that there were no outstanding liabilities. A small call was made, sufficient to carry on the development of the property for the next four months. Messrs. Adam Murray, T. E. W. Thomas, and Josiah Hitchins were appointed the committee of management, and it was agreed that a banking account should be opened in London, under the control of the committee. Mr. Comyn was appointed secretary. Mr. Vosper purser, and Capt. G. Rickard agent. The report of Capt. Rickard urged the desirability of continuing the driving of the deep adit level, for in his opinion when the lode is intersected at this point a valuable and lasting mine will be the result. Capt. Thos. Foote, the manager of Trewetha Mine, states that he is strongly of opinion that if a small amount of capital is judiciously expended in the development of this property a good and lasting mine will be laid open.

At Pen Allt Silver-Lead Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Fothergill in the chair), some satisfactory information was communicated with regard to the progress made in the preliminary development of the mine. Details in another column.

At Treveddow Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Fidler in the chair), the accounts for the quarter ending March 25 showed a credit balance of 447L 10s. 7d. Capts. Richard and Robert Nancarrow reported that their expectations had been considerably exceeded. They had sold during the quarter 768L worth, giving a profit of 351L 14s. 2d., and from present appearances, they think they can sell an equal quantity of the coming quarter, without increasing costs. On the whole, they believe the mine bids fair to be a great success.

At Mineral Bottom Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. C. Isaac in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending February showed a credit balance of 447L 10s. 7d. Capts. Richard and Robert Nancarrow reported that their expectations had been considerably exceeded. They had sold during the quarter 768L worth, giving a profit of 351L 14s. 2d., and from present appearances, they think they can sell an equal quantity of the coming quarter, without increasing costs. On the whole, they believe the mine bids fair to be a great success.

At North Lovell Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Thorman Woodward in the chair), the accounts to the end of February showed a cash balance of 2800L 17s. It was resolved that 1800L of the balance now standing to the credit of the company be invested on a deposit-note with the bankers of the company. The committee were re-elected. The report stated that from the extensive workings made by the old men on the backs of the lodes, and looking at the lode in the 12, there is every reason to hope that North Lovell will prove a good dividend-paying mine.

At East Chiverton Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. T. Woodward in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 25L 3s. 6d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capts. Grose and Southey reported that they are now working on the same rich lodes as in West Chiverton, and have every reason to hope for profitable results in depth.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening showed in the Issue Department a decrease in the “note issued” of 199,740L, which is represented by a corresponding decrease in the “coin and bullion” on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there was an increase in the “public deposits” of 367,507L; 1b the “seven day and other bills” of 467L; and in the “rest” of 9376L; together, 381,584L; and a decrease in the “other deposits” of 1,065,092L. Deducting this from 937,498L, the decrease in the “other securities” on the asset side of the account, there remains a total increase in the reserve of 243,980L.

**COAL MARKET.**—The fresh arrivals this week number 90 ships of all kinds. The warm weather has much reduced the demand for house coals, and prices have given way 6d. to 1s. per ton. Hartleys without charge. East Hartlepool Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Haswell Wallsend, 16s. 9d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 16s. 9d.; Eden Main, 15s. 3d.; South Hartlepool Wallsend, 15s. Unsold, 6 cargoes: 30 ships at sea.

**EXPORTS OF COAL.**—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in March was 668,631 tons, against 761,697 tons in the corresponding month

of 1869, showing an increase of 106,934 tons. The particulars are:—From the Northern Ports, 388,334 tons; Yorkshire, 23,002 tons; London, 3288 tons; Liverpool, 24,891 tons; Severn Ports, 364,101 tons; and Scotch Ports, 64,515 tons. The increase was:—Northern Ports, 23,473 tons; Severn Ports, 84,660 tons; Scotch Ports, 12,378 tons. The decrease was:—Yorkshire, 4769 tons; London, 2740 tons; Liverpool, 6068 tons. Total, Jan. to March, 2,221,911 tons, against 1,987,337 tons corresponding month last year.

**THE COAL FIELDS OF BRITISH AMERICA.**—The remarkable distribution and vast extent of the coal fields of British America, and their great importance to the empire, are carefully described in a highly interesting communication from Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, which appears in the Supplement to this week's Journal. It is pointed out that there are 900,000 square miles in the centre; 18,000 square miles on the Atlantic; and 10,000 square miles on the Pacific. He argues that the time must soon come when Great Britain will be dependent for her very existence as a first-class power on her great possessions on the North American Continent.

**LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.**—The traffic receipts for the week ending April 17 was 11,130L 17s. 3d.

#### ANALYSIS OF IRON.

**MR. A. H. ELLIOTT** is prepared to UNDERTAKE the CHEMICAL EXAMINATION of IRONS at the following charges:—

Estimation of sulphur .....	£0 10 0
Phosphorus .....	0 10 0
Graphite .....	0 10 0
Manganese .....	0 10 0
Silicon in cast-iron or steel .....	0 10 0
Silicon and slag in wrought-iron .....	0 15 0
Total carbon .....	0 15 0

20, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, LONDON, W.

**A PRACTICAL CHEMIST AND METALLURGIST**, who is thoroughly acquainted with the TREATMENT of ZINC ORES and COPPER ORES, and many other SMELTING PROCESSES, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT in ENGLAND or ABROAD. Address, “C. U. Z.” MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

#### TO CAPITALISTS, SPECULATORS, &c.

**THE ADVERTISER** is PREPARED TO SELL or TREAT for WORKING a QUARRY of FELSPATHIC GRANITE, specially adapted for polishing or pottery. He is also in a position to OFFER SETTS of splendid quality CHINA CLAY, and a *bona fide* TIN MINE, where the ore in reserve is estimated equal to £4000. For particulars, apply to “D. W. J.” Post Office, Tavistock.

#### TO PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.

**THE ADVERTISER** holds a VALUABLE TRACT of MINERAL LAND, including MINES, containing SEVENTY PER CENT. COPPER and TEN PER CENT. GOLD. He wishes to MEET with RESPECTABLE PARTIES to FORM a COMPANY. The property is situated near a sea-port, and a railway is just being completed in the district. For particulars, address “South America,” MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

#### IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

**THE ADVERTISER** is in a position to treat for the DISPOSAL of TWO LEAD MINES, comprising SEVERAL HUNDRED ACRES, adjoining two of the most celebrated mines in Flintshire, requiring only a small outlay to develop their riches. Apply to Mr. T. M. BAYLEY, 34, Water-street, Rhyl.

#### GOLD MINING AND REDUCTION.

**A GENTLEMAN**, largely interested in Gold Mining Properties, will be GLAD to RECEIVE PARTICULARS of any APPARATUS and PROCESS for CRUSHING, GRINDING, and AMALGAMATING GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ, and for washing and extracting the gold from auriferous alluvial deposits effectually, economically, and quickly, with descriptions and estimates of costs, &c., addressed to Mr. H. THOMPSON, care of Mr. R. Emerson, Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

**A CORNISH MINING ENGINEER** will VISIT the MINING DISTRICTS of COLORADO, NEVADA, HONDURAS, and CHONTALES during the ensuing summer, and is prepared to ACCEPT ENGAGEMENTS for the INSPECTION and SURVEY of MINERAL PROPERTIES in those districts. Address, “B. S.” MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**A PRACTICAL MINING ENGINEER**, of large experience, is OPEN to UNDERTAKE the EXAMINATION of MINERAL PROPERTY, or to an ENGAGEMENT as SUPERINTENDENT of a MINING ESTABLISHMENT, foreign or otherwise. He is well acquainted with some branches of Metallurgical industry. The highest references can be given. Apply to “H. H. B.” MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**A GENTLEMAN**, having had many years experience in Gold and Silver Mining, &c., in all its branches, and speaking Spanish fluently, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT, either to REPORT UPON or TAKE CHARGE of MINES or REDUCTION WORKS in Chili, California, Australia, or upon the Continent. Address, “Y. T.” Lombard Exchange Rooms, Lombard-street, London.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO PROCEED TO SARDINIA**, a THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MINING CAPTAIN, who has some knowledge of the French or Italian languages. A competent man will be liberally dealt with. Apply, by letter, with full particulars, to the Secretary, MONTE ALBO MINING COMPANY (Limited), 110, Cannon-street, E.C., London.

#### TO SURVEYORS.

**WANTED, a Person to TAKE THE CHARGE of PLANS of EXTENSIVE COLLIERIES and IRON MINES.** Unexceptionable references required. Apply, in the first place, by letter, to Mr. J. T. GREEN, Mining Engineer, Tredegar Iron Works, Monmouthshire.

**WANTED, an AGENCY for the SALE of ROTTENSTONE, EMERY, and MANGANESE.** Address, “P. C.” Post Office, Manchester.

#### PUMPING ENGINE.

**WANTED, a 50 or 60 in. cylinder ENGINE**, complete, and in good working order. State lowest price to HENRY HAWKINS, 10, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

**WANTED, a 30 or 35-ft. WATER WHEEL, with DRAWING MACHINE.** Apply to J. TAYLOR and Co., 17, Cross-street, Manchester.

#### TO CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

**A HALF SHARE in a very PROMISING LEAD MINE** (situate about a mile from the Great Minera Lead Mine) TO BE SOLD. Immediate application to be made to ALBERT BURT, Sharebroker and Valuer, Wrexham, North Wales.

**THE EGLWYSEG EXTENSION LEAD MINES**, near LLANGOLLEN, TO BE DISPOSED OF, to a new company. Apply to Mr. DYER, Parya Lodge, Amlwch, North Wales.

**BUDNICK CONSOLS TIN MINE**, 1000 shares only, £4 paid.—A FEW SHARES FOR SALE, at par. Also, NORTH TRESKERBY MINING ASSOCIATION and MINES PURCHASE. Address, E. MALLETT, Oxford Villa, Mostyn-road, Brixton, Surrey.

**FOR SALE, an ELIGIBLE STONE COAL COLLIERY and FARM LEASE, with POSSESSION.** The Lease of a Stone Coal Colliery, in full work, drained by water-power, coal of best anthracite quality, with a railway direct to the port of shipment. The land sale alone is over £3000 per annum.

The Lease is for the term of 21 years, from March 25, 1856; also close to the works an excellent dwelling-house, with garden and lawn, and 80 acres of good hay and pasture land, held under lease for the residue of a term of 21 years, from Sept. 29, 1863. A moderate capital only required. Apply to Mr. J. H. BARKER, Solicitor, Carnarthen; to Messrs. JONES and MORGAN, Solicitors, Llanelly; or Messrs. JAMES, Solicitors, Merthyr Tydfil.

**TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, SEVERAL ACRES of LAND**, suitable for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, advantageously situated on the south bank of the River Tyne, about two miles below Newcastle-on-Tyne, and within a quarter of a mile from the North-Eastern Railway. There is a good quay frontage, with deep water. Apply to Mr. T. S. BRAMWELL, King-street, Quay-side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

#### MIDLAND RAILWAY.

#### NEW ROUTE TO AND FROM SHEFFIELD.

**THE NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF RAILWAY** between SHEFFIELD and CHESTERFIELD is NOW OPEN, placing Sheffield upon the Main Line of the Midland Railway. An IMPROVED SERVICE of EXPRESS and FAST TRAINS has been established between Sheffield and London; through carriages by all trains. REDUCED FARES have been put in operation between SHEFFIELD and LONDON (St. Pancras), and other places in the SOUTH and WEST of ENGLAND. For particulars, see Time Tables issued by the company. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager, Derby.

#### EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF TIN IN CORNWALL.

**THE TERRAS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)**, ST. STEPHENS, near ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL. Was recently formed with a nominal capital of £25,000, in shares of £1 each, which are fully paid. The whole of the shares were at once and eagerly taken up, principally by gentlemen who are thoroughly conversant with Tin Mining, and residential in the county.

Independent of the several valuable tin lodes traversing the sett, from which large and profitable results are anticipated “there is an extraordinary productive tin-bearing elvan course running through the property for a mile in length, and is from 30 to 50 ft. wide. The whole of the stuff as broken down (which can be worked as an open quarry from 4 to 25 ft deep) will be trammed away to the stamping-mills, one of which is being completed with 48 heads attached; other mills are to follow. The tin-producing stuff is inexhaustible, and proved by undoubted authority that the average yield is 1 cwt. of black tin to 10 tons of stuff. It surpasses anything of the kind ever discovered in this part of Cornwall. This alone, without making any calculation upon the large returns of tin to be extracted from the regular lodes referred to above, would leave a profit on the working of at least 50 per cent. They will have a large parcel of tin ready for the market in June, to be followed by monthly sales, with every prospect of early dividends. Those investors who are fortunate enough to secure an interest at the present low price of 1L 5s. per share (of which a limited number only can be had) cannot fail to make a large profit. It is firmly believed that these shares will go to as many pounds as they are now selling for shillings.

Applications for the limited shares should at once be made to Messrs. ENDREAN and Co., Stock and Sharedealers, 85, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

#### TIN MINING—SOUTH KITT HILL MINE.

Callington, April 19, 1870.—I feel great pleasure in being enabled to OFFER FOR SALE a PORTION of a TIN MINE on the SOUTH SLOPE of KITT HILL, between the Princess of Wales and the Excelsior Mines, and on the same courses. A shaft has been sunk on one of the lodes to the depth of 9 fathoms, and 30 tons and upwards of tin has been risen within the last few months, the lode being 9 ft. wide, and averaging 30 lbs. of tin to a ton of stuff. Steam-stamps, &c., will have to be erected immediately, and to accomplish this it will require a call of 1s. 6d. per share, at intervals of three months—and it has been calculated that an outlay of 6s. per share on 12,000 shares will amount to a sum sufficient to explore this valuable piece of ground: 7000 shares are already applied for, the remainder of them are now offered at 4s. per share. There is no doubt of the mine proving one of the best in the neighbourhood; in fact, some of the best mine agents have given the most favourable reports of the sett.

THOMAS VOSPER, Purser of the Princess of Wales and Excelsior Mines.

P.S.—An early application for shares is recommended, as they cannot remain many days on offer.

**INVESTORS IN MINING STOCK** are requested to ENQUIRE INTO the POSITION and PROSPECTS of the SOUTH KITT HILL, EXCELSIOR, and the PRINCESS OF WALES MINING COMPANIES. Shares in each may be expected to take a very speedy and important rise. For particulars, price, &c., apply to—THOMAS VOSPER, Callington, Cornwall.

#### G WYDYR PARK CONSOLS MINE.

Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Gwydyr Park Consols Mining Company will be HELD at the office of the said company, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at One o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the desirability of forming the said company into a Limited Liability Company under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, increasing the capital of the company, dividing the shares of the said company, and settling the amount of each share.

By Order, JEHU HITCHINS, Secretary.

St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London. Dated this 13th day of April, 1870.

#### CAPULA SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the company, 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of April, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, for the purpose of receiving the report and accounts for the past year, and for other purposes, as authorised by the Articles of Association.

Notice is further given, that the DEBENTURE INTEREST at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM for the half-year to 31st March last, will be PAID at the office of the company, 5, Queen-street-place, E.C., on Friday next, the 29th instant, or any subsequent Friday, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock. By order of the Board, HENRY SWAFFIELD, Secretary.

#### THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, to receive the directors' report and accounts, declare a dividend, and to transact the other usual business. The Share Transfer-books will be closed from Thursday, the 21st, until Friday, the 29th inst., both days inclusive. By order of the Directors, C. GRAINGER, Secretary.

1, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, April 18, 1870.

#### LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
April 16—	Great Laxey	100	£22 2 0	Burry Port Company.
18—	Slipstones	35	12 11 6	ditto
21—	Wheal Mary Ann	45	12 11 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	Van	100	13 6	Weston and Co.
—	ditto	65	13 6	Adam Eylon
—	ditto	60	13 12 0	Burry Port Company.
—	ditto	50	13 11 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	ditto	50	13 17 0	Burry Port Company.
—	Ashton	35½	12 2 0	—

#### BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mine.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
April 21—	So. Condurrow.	18 14 0	7 7 ½	£1440 2 6	—

#### COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 6, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, April 21.									
Mines.			Mines.						
	Tons.	Price.		Tons	Price.				
Devon Great Consols.	95	£1 15 6	Okel Tor	108	£1 2 0				
ditto	90	1 15 6	ditto	65	3 16 6				
ditto	87	2 8 6	ditto	59	2 7 0				
ditto	82	5 5 6	ditto	20	6 11 0				
ditto	81	1 10 0	East Caradon	71	3 19 6				
ditto	80	1 6 0	ditto	60	3 18 6				
ditto	79	5 5 0	ditto	59	4 0 0				
ditto	78	1 12 6	ditto	43	1 11 6				
ditto	70	1 11 6	Gawton	52	3 4 6				
ditto	68	4 18 6	ditto	56	6 10 0				
ditto	68	2 19 0	ditto	53	2 18 6				
ditto	67	4 17 0 6	ditto	37	2 18 0				
ditto	66	4 17 6	Bedford United	60	2 14 6				
ditto	65	4 15 6	ditto	56	2 14 0				
ditto	63	2 0 6	Gonamena	50	1 18 6				
ditto	60	5 4 6	ditto	39	1 13 0				
ditto	48	1 7 0	ditto	27	6 14 6				
ditto	47	2 10 6	Prince of Wales	52	6 13 6				
ditto	46	4 1 6	ditto	42	1 12 0				
Marke Valley	91	2 11 0	Wheal Russell	62	2 19 6				
ditto	89	6 1 6	Devon and Cornwall	39	2 8 6				
ditto	86	3 6 6	ditto	6	8 8 0				
ditto	80	2 11 6	East Gunnislake, &c.	34	2 8 6				
ditto	67	5 5 0	Kelly Bray	50	2 5 6				
ditto	59	2 8 6	ditto	61	2 14 0				
ditto	55	1 13 0	ditto	12	6 14 6				



### Notices to Correspondents.

**TIN HILL MINE.**—Can any of our readers furnish some reliable information through the Journal, about this mine—as to its position and prospects?—A DISTANT SHAREHOLDER.

**VIRTUOUS LADY MINE.**—Had the letter been authenticated, by the writer's name and address being appended, it should have appeared. Mr. Barnard signs his name to all he writes, and it is only fair that those who would question his statements should do the same.

**ABERDOVEY MINING COMPANY.**—"Investor," and others who have made enquiries respecting this company, should read the prospectus, which appears in another column of this day's Journal.

Received—"R. W. L."—"Amicus"—"Reader"—"T. R."—"T. W." (Liverpool)—"A Shareholder at a High Premium."

## THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 23, 1870.

### AMERICAN LEGISLATION ON BRITISH IRON AND STEEL.

We have good news from the United States. The House of Representatives, in their discussion of the new Tariff Bill, have got beyond the debate on the general principles, and are now contesting the measure in its details. It has reached the item of iron, and has disposed of the duty upon pigs in a fashion most satisfactory to the British ironmaster. Most of our readers know that the existing duty on pig-iron imported into the States is \$9 a ton. As a sop to Cerberus, hoping thereby the more effectually to secure higher duties upon finished iron and steel than those at present levied, the Committee of Ways and Means, through whom the Pennsylvania ironmasters were operating, proposed to reduce the duty to \$7. Last Monday, however, they found that they were taken in their own net. To the proposition that \$7 should henceforth be the duty upon pig-iron generally General BUTLER moved an amendment, bringing down the duty yet another \$2, and fixing it at \$5 a ton. It was a thin House, for out of the whole number of representatives 98 members were absent, and we are thankful they were. Their absence left the free traders with just a majority. After several hours' debate General BUTLER carried his amendment by two votes, the numbers being for it 66, and against it 64. As an augury of the future, it is most gratifying that so many representatives were out of the House. As relating to the future of the measure, the debate upon the pig-iron duty was, undoubtedly, of great importance, and if there had been a large amount of heartiness in the protectionist ranks one might have looked for a strong muster when the question of pig-iron came on. It is clear, however, that the absence of heartiness of combination necessary to enduring success is becoming more and more apparent throughout the forces of the American ironmasters, log rolling and lobbying to the contrary notwithstanding. In the United States there are now 445 blast-furnaces. Whilst the majority of the proprietors of these do not object to the reduction of \$2, expecting to recoup themselves any loss by increased rates upon the finished article, still there was a minority who objected even to the reduction to \$7. By a fall to \$5 all are alike alarmed, and it is intimated that Pennsylvania masters rather than that should be the case would abandon the whole Bill. They do not seem prepared to do this at present, but they respond to their defeat, thus far, by the customary threat of having determined to reverse General BUTLER's resolution when the Bill is reported in the House from the Committee. The result of such a threat, if the question were one under debate in the British Parliament, we could easily apprehend; but the issue of such a step in Washington cannot be forecast with so much certainty. Still we think that the step which the House has taken will prove irrevocable; and we warmly congratulate the proprietors of blast-furnaces property in Wales, in Scotland, in the North of England, and in Lancashire, upon the improved prospects of their trade with the United States which General BUTLER's success foreshadows.

Recently there has been an encouraging increase in the exports of British pig-iron to the United States. It is true that America does not take from us all that it ought, and, as compared with what it would take if the duty was not so enormous, the quantity going out is very small. Still, the alteration is in our favour. In the last month of 1869 the worth of the iron of this class sent to that country from the British furnaces was no more than 17,436*l.*, but that was hard upon twice the worth of that sent out in December, 1868, when it was assessed at a value of merely 9477*l.* The increase went on in the first month of this year, when it stood at 11,000*l.* over January, 1869. In February the returns still showed a progress in the value of the pig-iron bought from us by America. Much of the increase is, doubtless, owing to the higher value of the best hematite brands requisite for making steel by the Bessemer process. The increase in value does not, therefore, correctly represent the increase in quantity. At the same time, there is, undoubtedly, more steel-iron going out, for, as will be seen below, the American people are diligently replacing, in not a few instances, iron rails with those made of steel.

What was done in the Washington House of Representatives on Tuesday night is hardly less satisfactory than that we have recorded in respect of the discussion there on the night before. Again, our Pennsylvania friends were beaten, though they fought hard to make the best of the opposition with which they were met. Again there was a small House, notwithstanding the immense trading significance of the business to be done; and let it be understood that the fight upon the proposed duties on iron and steel is understood in the States to be the great battle in the whole campaign which the Tariff contest represents. On Tuesday night the future duties upon cast and wrought scrap-iron were to be fixed. The Pennsylvania members proposed to make the duty 1 cent per pound on the first, and 1 cent on the other, but they were unsuccessful. General SCHENCK, who has charge of the Bill, in his capacity of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and who is a republican from Ohio, then succeeded in getting the duty upon cast-scrap fixed at \$5 a ton, a reduction of \$3 upon the present duty. Coming again to the front, the protectionists showed fight upon wrought-scrap. Unable to get 1 cent per pound fixed, they proposed the maintenance of the present duty of \$8 a ton. Beaten upon that, and determined to fight every inch of the ground, they then tried to carry \$7. Here, again, they were defeated. The gallant hero of the night before thought his time had now come. General BUTLER proposed to make the duty on wrought-scrap the same as that to be imposed under his amendment upon pig-iron. He moved that \$5 per ton should be the new duty. The good fortune which distinguished him on Monday night was not now his to command,—his amendment was lost. A medium course was adopted, and \$6 fixed, on the motion of General LOGAN. The extent of the numerical victory was much more conspicuous than on the previous night, the majority being 15 in favour of the more liberal policy, notwithstanding that the representatives who voted numbered only one more than on Monday night. The total number of votes recorded in the divisions upon scrap-iron was 127, as against 126 in those upon pig-iron. The votes on Tuesday night were 7 to 1 for the successful amendment, against 56 opposing it, as compared, it will be seen, with 66 and 64 on Monday night. On that night 98 members were absent from the House, and on Tuesday 97. The result of the two nights debates is in every respect cheering.

The protectionists have a majority in the House, and upon the cotton duties, for instance, the free traders were altogether unsuccessful in their efforts to reduce the tariff, the protectionists rallying to the support of individual interests. Here, however, when those duties are discussed upon which the protectionists were supposed to be the strongest they are beaten, and whilst the first manufacturing industry of Great Britain gets no relief the third is thus far conspicuously successful. The result of the divisions on Tuesday night was not only to reduce cast-scrap \$3, but wrought-scrap \$2 a ton as compared with the present duty. Verily, the Pennsylvania ironmasters had been coaching up the House to curse their enemies, yet the House has altogether blessed them. And how could it do otherwise? The rapidity of the progress of free trade views in the States is something extraordinary. If the rest of the proposed alterations are disposed of after the fashion which has marked the debates upon pig-iron and scrap-iron, the turn

of the cotton lords of Lancashire will quickly come. Ironmasters must not, however, be too sanguine, encouraging as are their prospects as an industry. The duties on finished iron and steel have yet to be debated. Steel rails have fallen from \$150 to \$79 a ton, gold, and the producers in America use that fact in appealing for a very great increase on that commodity. But will Congress comply with that request? Rather, will they not regard the reduction in price as a gratifying evidence of the benefits of competition between foreign and domestic producers, and instead of increasing the price to benefit manufacturers reduce it to advantage consumers? Although it is only six years since steel rails were laid down upon the permanent way of American lines, yet there are now 1200 miles of steel rails being run over in different parts of the United States and Canada. This is 34 per cent. of the railway mileage of the States, and represents a total weight of 100,000 tons.

The advocates of the higher duties have promoted a petition, bearing 36 signatures; of these, 33 are representatives of leading railroads, a majority of which are located in or running through Pennsylvania, and induce the inference that the petitioners are much more interested in the steel works there than in the railroads. The signers claim that they have laid more than three-fifths of all the steel rails used in America. Are they correct? Commodore VANDERBILT denies that they are. Our commodore is President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies. He is once known to have declared himself the most confounded fellow for knowing nothing that ever lived; but it is clear that this know-nothing attainment does not apply to his knowledge of the line of which he is the President. He declares that he has used fully one-fifth of all the steel rails laid down, and one-third of all the steel rails imported into the States; yet he has not signed the petition, nor does he intend to do so, stating, on the contrary, that his line, which was the first to adopt steel rails, intends to continue replacing iron with steel as rapidly as the earnings and price will warrant. Upon this very threatening part of the Bill we have, therefore, influential opposition on the part of railway men, who produce ugly facts in support of their case, and they are being supported by the western farmers, amongst others.

The discussion upon the clauses of the Bill yet to be introduced may well be looked forward to certainly with composure, if not, indeed, with great satisfaction, by the ironmasters of Great Britain. If all should go as well as the debates of Monday and Tuesday the Bill will be most beneficial to that interest. Coal may then be fairly expected to get relief, the more so as General SCHENCK would advocate a reduction of 20 per cent. on the existing duty, if he could get the rest of his committee to support him.

### THE MORFA COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Lord Chief Justice BOVILL, in his charge to the Grand Jury at the Assizes held in Swansea, took occasion to refer to the investigation of colliery explosions and colliery accidents generally by coroners' juries. His lordship did not hesitate to infer pretty plainly his opinion that coroners' juries should not be the sole tribunals for the investigation of such cases, aptly remarking that at such enquiries all sorts of statements were admitted, matters utterly irrelevant to the point at issue were introduced (which would not be admitted in any court of justice as evidence), and that nobody knew against whom the statements were intended to point. These observations of his lordship were made pending the coroner's enquiry into the Morfa Colliery explosion, and had they been intended to have special reference to that unfortunate calamity they could not possibly have been more fully verified by subsequent events. We do not mean to imply that the coroner and the jury were not most anxious to efficiently discharge their duty, and to make the enquiry most searching and complete; but we contend that a legal gentleman and a body of shopkeepers are, from the very nature of things, incompetent to form a correct opinion upon questions purely scientific, or to unravel the intricacies of the ventilation of a mine, and other questions upon which difference of opinion exists amongst those who are fully versed in such matters. That the Morfa enquiry, which terminated on Thursday last, was most searching and patient—in fact, absolutely tedious—will be at once evident when we state that the jury sat nine whole days, and that no less 47 witnesses were examined. That the coroner and jury were competent to scientifically, and consequently properly, investigate the origin of the catastrophe is an altogether different matter, and upon which subject the great majority of those conversant with colliery operations will agree with Lord Chief Justice BOVILL in his observation just quoted.

As the explosion took place so long back as Feb. 14 last, it will be necessary that we should very briefly state the leading facts connected with the unfortunate event. The Morfa Colliery, situate at Port Talbot, Glamorganshire, is one of the most extensive in the district, generally speaking employing some 200 or 300 men. It belongs to the Messrs. VIVIAN and SONS, gentlemen proverbial for their solicitude for the interests and welfare of their men, and their anxious desire to carry out all operations of the colliery (altogether irrespective of expense) upon the most approved scientific principles. The colliery, worked with safety-lamps, has two shafts, and has such abundant ventilation that, after the explosion, the "poor sufferers" were almost frozen by the great draft of air." Mr. WILLIAM GREY, the manager, brings to bear in the working of the coal a practical experience in the colliery of upwards of 20 years, and is a man of acknowledged ability. These facts, gathered from the evidence, would induce us to believe that it was almost morally impossible that an explosion of any extent should occur; but, unfortunately, the colliery is of a very fiery character, and we are afraid that, notwithstanding the extreme care and caution with which it is worked, scientific mining knowledge has not yet attained such perfection as to conquer the deadly enemy—explosive gas; and until we have made far greater progress in such knowledge, or until we work our coal upon altogether different principles, explosions will occasionally occur—baffling scientific skill and human ingenuity.

In the great majority of colliery explosions, the two questions upon which the jury are called upon to give an opinion are—first, "How did such an explosion occur?" and, secondly, "Is anybody responsible for such explosion?" In the present case, however, a third question arose, in consequence of a theory propounded, to the effect that the explosion was not one of fire-damp, but of gunpowder, placed in the engine-house, used as a closed storehouse, under lock and key, for the use of the sinkers, to keep their stores whilst engaged in sinking the shaft to a lower depth of 80 fathoms. The coroner, in his summing up the case to the jury, certainly travelled out of his way in censuring the owners and managers of the pit for having advanced such a theory. But with all due deference to the learned gentleman, not only were the parties so deeply interested in this matter justified in what they did, but they would have been utterly indifferent to their own interests had they not so done. The Messrs. VIVIAN knew full well (the explosion having occurred) that the public would instantly rush to the conclusion that it was one of fire-damp—that is the universally accepted theory. Feeling they had adopted every known precaution to prevent accident, and ascertaining that some 50 lbs. of gunpowder in the engine-house had ignited, or at all events, could not be found immediately after the explosion, they simply stated that it was not one of fire-damp, but of gunpowder. In other words, they pleaded "not guilty" to the indictment which the public are ever too ready to lay against colliery proprietors and managers whenever an explosion occurs. For thus setting up one theory against the other, and asking the public to believe they are innocent until they have been proved otherwise, the coroner has been pleased to say that in his opinion the Messrs. VIVIAN acted somewhat indiscreetly. That statement will be taken for what it is worth by those competent to form a sound, unbiassed opinion. In our judgment, formed after a careful perusal of the evidence, the theory that the explosion was that of gunpowder is at least as consistent as that it was one of fire-damp; and upon such a scientific point as that, upon which the whole essence of the enquiry hinged, a coroner's jury is not the most competent tribunal to decide.

The Government Inspector, Mr. T. E. WALES, who was in the pit within a few hours after the fatal occurrence, was decidedly of opinion that the explosion took place in or near the engine-house (where the powder had been stored), and his reasons are, first—because greater injury was done there than anywhere else; and, secondly, because everything was blown inwards from the pit bottom. Mr. WALES believed that, in addition to the explosion of the gunpowder, there was

an accumulation of gas which had leaked out of the old workings of the north drift, which had been stored up, and had passed along the old standage through the "sump" or "stapple" of the engine-house, filling the engine-house itself, and then, forcing its way from there, came in contact with the fixed gaslight at the pit bottom, and was thus ignited. Probably both the gunpowder and the quantity of foul air which exuded from these old workings exploded, and this is, doubtless, the solution of the whole question, and will account for the force of the shock. The engine-house had been cut out of the solid rock, and was always so free from gas that naked lights were used there. Nobody, consequently, had any reason to expect the deadly gas there; and if it exuded from those old workings so imperceptibly that it ultimately exploded, no one charged with the management of the colliery is responsible for a state of things of which they were entirely ignorant until the fatal moment. The ordinary ventilation was more than adequate for the requirements of the colliery, and consequently the explosion was altogether accidental, and must be numbered amongst that class of unfortunate events which, we are afraid, will occasionally occur, despite the most careful management and most vigilant watching.

We regret to find, for some reason or other which we cannot fathom, that a certain amount of feeling has been thrown into this matter. Not only did the Coroner accuse the Messrs. VIVIAN of indiscretion in having started the theory that the explosion was one of gunpowder, but in his summing up to the jury he stated that the Messrs. VIVIAN had not afforded every facility in the enquiry to ascertain the true cause of the explosion. One would have thought that 47 witnesses were sufficient to show, as far as possible, the cause of the accident; but if not the Coroner, and the Coroner alone, is responsible. He had full power to adjourn from day to day, and to examine every single man or boy at work in the pit, either before or at the time of the explosion. No one could have resisted this authority. Why was it not exercised? The Messrs. VIVIAN alleged that they courted the very fullest enquiry—certainly their own interests lay in that direction. In what respect were the wishes of either the Coroner or the jury thwarted? What witnesses were withheld? The new Act for the regulation of collieries is not yet in force. Under that Act the Messrs. VIVIAN would have had to prove (not a difficult task) that they were not guilty of any breach of mining rules, or neglect of duty. At present the onus rests with the Coroner; he alone had the power to summon witnesses. The law gives the Coroner every control over his Court—probably rather too much latitude—and if the Coroner is not satisfied with the manner in which the Morfa enquiry has been conducted he is himself to blame. We deprecate anything like feeling being imparted into enquiries of this nature. Fortunately such is not often the case, otherwise coroners' inquests would be more fully open to observations such as those of Lord Chief Justice BOVILL, and their utility more widely questioned. In the case of the explosion now under consideration the coroner's jury have exonerated the proprietors of the colliery from all blame, both with respect to the sad catastrophe, and also as to the manner in which the proceedings before the Coroner had been conducted. We candidly state that we attach but little importance to coroners' verdicts in cases of colliery explosions, where purely scientific questions are involved; but all unprejudiced minds, capable of forming a sound opinion of the evidence adduced, must see that in respect to the Morfa Colliery it was, at the time of the explosion, most abundantly ventilated, and managed in other respects upon the most approved and scientific principles. The catastrophe was one over which the managers had no control, and the serious consequences of which nobody feels more painfully and acutely than the proprietors and managers themselves.

**COALMASTERS' RESPONSIBILITIES.**—An important communication, pointing out the non-liability, under certain circumstances, of coalmasters for breach of General Rules, appears in the Supplement to this day's Journal. It is remarked that if the owner have appointed a competent man as manager the law holds that he has done all that he can do, so that in the event of breach of any of the General Rules the action of damages for compensation is not against the coalowner but against the manager. It is thought that this is not the intention of the Legislature, and it is suggested that the matter should be clearly understood whilst Parliament is legislating on the subject. That the Legislature intended the responsibility to be thrown upon the agent is contended by coalowners to be beyond question, and it is even urged that the placing of the responsibility upon the agent is better calculated to secure safety than by placing it on the owner; since, if the appointment of a competent manager were to afford the owner no relief, there would be a great inducement to regard cheapness before competency. Indeed, an owner even quite unacquainted with colliery workings would be almost inclined to go on without a manager at all, knowing that in the event of accident he will have to pay, and, therefore, feeling that by saving a manager's salary he will create a kind of insurance fund to meet his compensation claims. It is to be hoped that Parliament will leave no doubt upon this point.

**AMERICAN COAL AND IRON.**—The coal deposits of the United States extend over an area of more than 200,000 square miles, or about 1-50th of its entire superficies. The whole supply mined—anthracite and bituminous—during the past year amounted to 28,047,810 tons, or over one-fourth the coal consumption of Great Britain. Of productive anthracite coal fields only 470 square miles are at present known and worked, and these are found in the State of Pennsylvania, in the so-called "coal regions" of the State, which extend over all that portion known as Schuylkill, Lehigh, Skamokin, Lackawanna, and Wyoming regions. The present actual and available value of these coal fields is greater than the entire area of the bituminous coal, and constitute, with the exception of certain semi-bituminous coal deposits, the sole available supply of the eastern markets. During the past year, notwithstanding the severity of the winter of 1867-1868, causing a prolonged closing of the navigation, longer than had been known for 15 years, and notwithstanding the strikes and serious riots which occurred in the coal districts, rendering it one of the most eventful years for this product on record, the amount sent to market exceeded that of 1867 by 1,161,854 tons. The total product of the State, including the bituminous coal, which has been equally prosperous, cannot be estimated at less than 18,000,000 tons. The consumption of the country seems to keep pace with the production, and no sooner did the navigation by river and canal open than the coal was poured in large quantities into the market, and eagerly bought up. The price fell, and the railroad companies were compelled to transport at a comparatively low and unremunerative rate. Wages also became depressed, and in July the labourers, stimulated by a recent legislative enactment, demanded for eight hours' labour the same wages they had received for ten. A struggle between capital and labour commenced, and mob-law ruled supreme in the Lehigh and Schuylkill districts. The estimated make of iron in 1868 in the United States, according to the report of the secretary of the Iron and Steel Association, was—of anthracite pig-iron, 893,000 tons; of coal and coke pig-iron, 146,000 tons; and of charcoal iron, 310,400 tons. Pennsylvania gives 60 per cent. of the whole production. Of manufactured iron the make was 1,127,000 tons.

**THE AUSTRALIAN COAL TRADE.**—Considerable activity prevailed in the coal trade of New South Wales generally during the six months ending December, and the directors of the Scottish Australian Mining Company are of opinion that their trade, considering all the circumstances affecting it, has been well maintained. No change has taken place in the price of coal, which remains 8*s.* a ton for large screened coal, put on board ship in Newcastle, and all the company's sales of this description of coal have been made at that price, without allowance or deduction of any kind. Towards the end of 1869 an effort was made to bring about an agreement amongst the representatives of the various collieries for obtaining some increase in price. Mr. MOREHEAD, while feeling that he could not, in the interest of Lambton, join in the proposed agreement, intimated his readiness to be a party to a moderate rise in the price of coal, if, by the action of such agreement or other means, it should be brought about. This effort failed, and contracts were entered into for 1870 at the old rate of 8*s.* a ton. The directors, without ceasing to impress upon the superintendent the necessity of doing all he can to obtain a better price for the produce of this company's colliery, continue to leave him to judge of the mode in which that end may be best attained, being convinced that a matter depending so much upon local circumstances can be managed by one who is so thoroughly devoted to the interests of the company, and intimately acquainted with all the circumstances affecting them in the colony. Mr. CHODURA, the colliery viewer, reports that the railway, rolling stock, and machinery generally are in good working order; 20 6-ton hopper-wagons, of the most improved description, have been purchased and sent from



England, to be added to the rolling stock. The underground workings are being laid out with a view to present and future efficiency and economy. It may be observed that while the quantity of coal sold by the company during the half-year now under review was greater, the total working expenses of the colliery were less than those of the previous half-year.

**FRENCH LABOUR LEAGUE.**—Through the exertions of Mr. Th. Pergeline an influential association has been organised in Paris for the suppression of strikes throughout the French empire. The efforts of the association will be directed to relieving the workmen from the tyranny of professional delegates, the evil influence of whom, as a class, is equally felt by employers and employed. Subscriptions are being freely given for aiding the attainment of the object in view, and in January next a prize of 5000 frs. (200*l.*) will be awarded to the author of the best essay under the title "Suppression of Strikes," pointing out the means (not involving State intervention) most practical, equitable, and conformable with social equality of rendering strikes henceforth inefficacious, and consequently impossible.

#### THE ABERDOVEY LEAD MINES COMPANY.

A few weeks since we announced that there was in process of formation a company designed to undertake the purchase, and subsequent development on an extended scale, of a property already celebrated amongst the lead mines of Wales, and which it is considered will prove to be one of the most promising enterprises yet brought before the notice of the public; such a company has now been formed under most able auspices, and the purchase of the property arranged on particularly advantageous terms.

In this week's *Mining Journal* the prospectus of the Aberdovey Lead Mines Company is published, and although therein is given a most comprehensive description of the set, it may not but out of place to recapitulate here a few of the more noticeable facts concerning the mine itself, its past history, and future prospects.

The Aberdovey Mines set, in the county of Merioneth, is situated between the seaport of Aberdovey and the town and railway station of Towyne, being about 2½ miles to the north of the former, and rather a less distance south-east of the latter. The geological position is all that can be desired, being in the heart of the great metalliferous basin of the Principality, and in close proximity to some of the most important and profitable lead mines of the United Kingdom, having the Lisburne Mines on the south, Dyliffe and Van on the east, and the celebrated lead mines of Carnarvonshire on the north; it may, therefore, be confidently stated that the position of the Aberdovey Mines, whether considered from a physical, geological, or mining point of view, is equal to, if it does not surpass, that of any mineral property in the surrounding country.

The set is very extensive, having a run of at least a mile in length on the course of the lodes now being wrought, and a still greater extent in a transverse direction, where the ground is wholly unproved, though strong indications exist of the presence of numerous metallic veins, and where doubtless, on proper investigation being made, discoveries of much importance to the company may be expected.

The surface arrangements on the mine have been carefully designed and well executed. The plant and machinery consist of two large water-wheels, used for pumping, drawing, crushing, and dressing, and all other buildings and necessary appliances for preparing 200 tons of lead ore per month. A further distinguishing feature of the set, and one which it is impossible to value too high, is the presence of an ample and unfailing supply of water-power, which is stored and regulated in a well-constructed reservoir.

The Aberdovey Mines have been worked for about 15 years; from 1855 to 1862 large returns, amounting to more than 1200 tons, were made, and considerable profits realised, though even during that period it is known that little or no energy was displayed in opening up the mine, nor all the possible advantage taken of its known resources, as is evidenced by the large amount of ore ground now standing in the bottom, and which is immediately available for the use of the present company; in fact, the general opinion in the district is that the mine will at once return sufficient to meet expenses, and at the same time provide a by no means inconsiderable profit on the capital invested.

Application for the greater portion of the shares having already been received by Messrs. Liscombe and Co., the company's brokers, a meeting of the directors has been convened, to be held during the coming week at the offices in Liverpool, when a general allotment of shares will be made, and a plan of immediate operations be decided upon. This undertaking is one of which it is considered safe to predict that resumption of activity under able guidance cannot fail to result at no distant period in such a success as will be a matter of congratulation to all concerned in the formation of the company, and the carrying out of the work.

**LEAD MINING IN DERBYSHIRE.**—The Peak Forest, or "Coal Pit Hole Mine," which is situated near the village of Sparrow Pitt, about six miles from Buxton and four miles from Castleton, was worked about 90 years ago, when a great weight of ore was raised, and large sales at that time were recorded in the barmaster's books. There was much difficulty with the water, which ultimately became unmanageable by the limited appliances then at the miners' command. The mine afterwards remained unworked, or nearly so, until about 12 years since, when it was purchased by the present company, and apportioned to them in 2000 shares, upon which 3*l.* 15*s.* per share has been paid up. The engines, machinery, and working plant are in excellent condition, and the proprietors are being rewarded for their continued perseverance in battling with the almost insurmountable difficulties they have now mastered, and the mine may be ranked amongst the best dividend-paying mines in the county. The first dividend, of 10*s.* per share, was declared on Oct. 17, 1867; the second on Sept. 28, 1868; the third on Feb. 10, 1869; the fourth on May 31, 1869; the fifth on Feb. 23, 1870; and the sixth on April 1, 1870. It is worthy of notice that the richness of the lode has greatly increased during the last 12 months, and for nearly 500 yards rich ore-bearing ground has been left on the sole of the bottom level, which is 70 fathoms deep. The directors have commenced sinking another shaft at the extreme west end of their workings, and purpose going down with this in the richest part of the mine to as great a depth as its richness and other considerations may justify. The produce is now very great, as is shown by the sales since the beginning of the present year—Jan. 3, 78 tons 4 cwt.; Jan. 24, 68 tons 7 cwt.; Feb. 17, 75 tons 14 cwt.; March 14, 82 tons 16 cwt.; and April 1, 100 tons: making a total of 405 tons 1 cwt. The 100 tons sold on April 1 is the produce of only twenty days' working, and is believed to be the largest quantity of ore ever produced in so short a time within the hundred of the High Peak of Derbyshire.

**TIN MINES, AND THEIR PROSPECTS.**—The effect of the improved position of the tin market is being very generally felt in Cornwall, and it is considered likely that there will, in the course of a few weeks, be as much animation in Cornish tin mines as there has been in Welsh lead mines. Trumpet Consols, at the meeting on Monday, declared a larger dividend than before, and the purser was instructed to appropriate the surplus balance, amounting to some 1800*l.*, to the liquidation of the uncharged costs. The mine is said never to have looked better than at present, and it will now be in a really good financial position. St. Just Consolidated and South St. Just tin mines are also regarded as favourable investments by those who are in a position to form a reliable opinion in the matter. The former mine is already in the Dividend List, and the latter is considered to hold out every practical indication of becoming permanently successful, so that sanguine expectations are entertained concerning it. Some good specimens of the South St. Just tin ore have been received in London, and may now be seen at the company's offices. On Tuesday the tin standards were again advanced, and now stand at 123*l.* to 124*l.* for common, and 125*l.* to 126*l.* for fine. This is no more than was to be expected after the statements which have been made as to the position and prospects of the tin trade, and it is a still more satisfactory feature that these prices are likely to be at least maintained for a considerable time. The re-working of mines which have been suspended, or nearly so, such for example, as Crenver and Wheal Abraham, owing to the unfavourable position of the tin market, will give much additional employment, and altogether the position of Cornish tin mining must be regarded as highly

satisfactory. The Terras Tin Mine is another property which will benefit largely from the improvement in the price of tin. A thorough examination of the workings has been made by a practical miner, who expresses a very favourable opinion of the set, and states the works are being executed with vigour. The improvement has likewise had a beneficial effect upon the South Phoenix Tin and Copper Mining Company, although it is for the latter metal that their mines are chiefly celebrated. Prospects of several new and resuscitated enterprises are already in course of preparation.

#### REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

April 20.—The beneficent turn which pig-iron has taken in this market has rendered it a very desirable stock to hold, as well as a very profitable investment for holders in the meantime. The increasing consumption and shipments over those of last year are giving buoyancy to the market, and aiding the adventurous boldness of speculators. Makers are also developing their producing power, and have now their furnaces thus arranged:—

Brand.	Blowing.	Out.	Built.	Brand.	Blowing.	Out.	Built.
Gartsherrie	14	2	16	Eglinton	7	1	8
Coltness	12	0	12	Blair	3	2	6
Summerlee	8	0	8	Lugar	4	0	4
Langloan	7	1	8	Muirkirk	3	0	3
Govan	3	1	4	Portland	1	0	1
Calder	6	2	8	Shotts	4	0	4
Carnbroe	6	0	6	Castellhill	3	1	3
Wishaw	3	0	3	Kinnell	3	1	4
Monkland	5	1	6	Almond	2	1	3
Chapelhall	3	0	3	Carron	3	1	4
Clyde	5	1	6	Lochelly	2	2	4
Quarter (Clyde)	3	1	4	Glasmuir	1	0	1
Dalmellington	8	0	8	Brimphams	1	1	2
Ardeer	4	1	5	Lumphams	0	2	2
Glenarnock	6	3	9				
Total	131	28	169				

This shows an increase of four furnaces in blast over the same period of last year, and there is a probability of one or two more being added to the number, if the high quotations continue. During the week ending yesterday the shipments reached the gross total of 16,385 tons from the whole of the Scotch ports, against 12,918 tons in the corresponding week of last year. This brings up the shipments of the year to date to a total of fully 23,000 tons, even while the imports from Middlesbrough show an increase of close on 4000 tons in the same period. The demand for warrants continues this week in unabated strength, with prices, though tentative, still advancing. Yesterday's market opened strong, then gave way, but in the afternoon an animated business was done up to 5*s.* 8*d.*, and 5*s.* 3*d.*, a month. The announcement on 'Change to-day of a reduction of the duty on iron imported into the United States from \$9 to \$8 a ton, excited the market, and caused prices to advance to 5*s.* 7*d.* cash, and 5*s.* 10*d.* a month in the forenoon, when a large business was done; but in the afternoon there was more quiet in the market, and prices declined to 5*s.* 3*d.* cash, and 5*s.* 6*d.* a month, closing rather sellers. No. 1, g.m.b., 5*s.* 6*d.*; No. 3, 5*s.* 7*d.* Makers' Iron: Coltness and Gartsherrie, 6*s.*; Summerlee, 6*s.*; Langloan and Shotts, 6*s.*; all Eglinton brands, 5*s.* 6*d.*, for No. 1 pigs. The final clearing-off sale of the whole remaining plant of the Omoa Iron Works, situated in the Wishaw district, is to take place on Monday. The works embrace two smelting-furnaces, with necessary engines and boilers, wagons, ironstone, rails, &c.

In Finished Iron we hear of little change. Some makers are exceptionally busy, and others are exceptionally quiet. We hear of none that are idle, but of numerous firms whose shifts are pressed to turn out as full quantities of plates and bars as they can. Glasgow, Govan, Blochairn, North British, Coats, and Mossend brands are still quoted 8*l.*; while the other second-class makers are holding for 7*l.* 15*s.*, with the solitary exception of Rocheloch, who quote 5*l.* less, and are open for fresh orders. The Staffordshire makers have a good share of the Clyde contracts for plates and angles, still there is a very large business doing here in bars, flat and round, rod and nail-roads, railway chairs and plates—less in angle-iron and pipes. Railway chairs are quoted 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.*; and pipes, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.*, according to size. Rivet and nail making very brisk, at late quotations. There is an *on dit* that the partners of the Mossend Malleable Iron Works are likely to divide, and form two companies shortly. It is even hinted that plans for the works of the new company have been prepared, but beyond the rumours we can learn nothing definite.

The threatened strike of puddlers at Holytown is likely to be averted, by the matter—weekly payment of wages—being referred to arbitration. The men seem firmly resolved to carry their view, and are signing a petition to Parliament to insert a clause into one of the Bills now before the House to make weekly payments compulsory.

The firm of William McOrie and Co., engineers and ironfounders, Greenock, have gone into the *Gazette*. This firm must not be confounded with the eminent engineering firm of McOrie and Millar, of this city.

There is a good, but limited, trade doing in House Coal for the coast trade, but in the absence of demand for shipping purposes the market is comparatively lifeless, but fair prices are being realised for the season of the year. The quantity returned for the week just ended as shipped was 30,550 tons, against 17,280 tons, or an increase of fully 13,000 tons on the week. The greater portion of these consignments were for Canadian and Norse ports. The colliers at the pits of the Shotts Iron Company, at Oakley, have been on strike for the past 10 days. A great meeting of the Wishaw, Motherwell, and Hamilton miners is projected for Tuesday next, but if it attended as the late meetings have been, Mr. McDonald will have reason to repeat his admonition, delivered a few days ago at Hamilton, when he complained that, "For his part, he never saw more indifference in his life, when everything told the miners that the ought to have a good wage if they only willed." The miners have learned, to their cost, that an advance of wages is not in the option of him that willed, and are now rather slower at following Mr. McDonald into the darkness and misery of a strike. If Mr. McDonald would only "let well alone," the miners would see themselves there was a demand, and when was the "prudent" time to "will" an advance.

Clyde shipbuilders have their various yards well covered with keels and vessels in various stages of advancement. During the week several launches took place, and include an iron ship of 1710 tons, British measurement, for Nicholson and McGill, Liverpool. She was named the Benmore, and is a sister ship to the clippers Carnmore, Helen Nicholson, &c., belonging to the same firm.

**PARAFFIN OIL.**—An important improvement in the process of making and refining paraffin oil has just been patented by Messrs. James Greenshields and Son, of Glasgow, which is expected to effect an economical change in this trade, and to enable the British product to compete more successfully with its American rival. By this process the shale, having been previously ground, is put into the retorts in the usual way, and distilled at a low temperature; but the operation is greatly shortened, and other advantages are obtained. Through the introduction of a very simple dome-shaped apparatus the crude oil is collected on the top of the retort, and by the application of certain gases to it the fine oil and the semi-solid paraffin are separated. In the usual mode of refining the oil there is generally from 35 to 40 per cent. of loss, or waste, consisting chiefly of acid tar, and the manufacturers have found the greatest difficulty in getting rid of this most offensive substance. In the course of their experiments the Messrs. Greenshields discovered that the tar could be employed for mixing with the ground shale before it was put into the retorts, and that by using it in this way they would be enabled to dispense with the vitriol which had hitherto been employed in the manufacture for the purpose of washing the oil, thus materially lessening the cost of production. The patentees have also succeeded in obtaining a larger yield from the raw material. At present shale such as that raised from the West Lothian pits yields about 25 gallons of crude oil, with a specific gravity of from .860 to .865; while by the new method the same number of gallons of pure oil can be produced at a specific gravity of .820. This, however, does not represent the whole of the advantage of the process, though the reduction of the specific gravity of the oil is a matter of great importance, especially in regard to the highly carbonaceous coals; for, while the 25 gallons of oil obtained under the system hitherto in use contains the pure spirit—the burning oil and the paraffin—the product by the new method consists only of pure oil and spirit, there being, in addition to the 25 gallons of this liquor, from 14 to 18 gallons of semi-solid paraffin. In this way the loss in refining is reduced from 40 to about 16 per cent.; and this residue cannot be properly described as loss, for, as already stated, it is employed for mixing with the ground shale in the first stage of the manufacture. The oil is also said to be possessed of superior qualities. The crude, washed and once distilled, is described as being equal to good second quality oil; twice distilled, as being equal to what is commonly known as standard white; and the third distillation is said to have been mistaken for petroleum. The spent shale has hitherto been a source of great trouble and annoyance to the manufacturers. It has been piled in unsightly heaps all round the works, and large sums have been paid to the owners of adjoining lands for the privilege of depositing it upon their property. The patentees have also utilised this substance. The ammonia which is produced in the process of distillation in the retorts is fixed and converted into sulphate of ammonia, and the refuse when turned out is found to possess valuable qualities as a deodoriser. Mixed in equal proportions, it instantaneously renders the most noxious excreta innocuous; and while it may be thus employed with advantage by the sanitary authorities of large cities, it may also be found a useful article for the agriculturist. A sample of the refuse when thus mixed has been submitted to Prof. Anderson for analysis; and he has given it as his opinion that it may be used with advantage as a manure, on account of the quantity of ammonia it contains, and that it may sell at from 10*s.* to 18*s.* a ton. The invention has attracted much attention among the owners of shale works both in Scotland and

England, and we believe it is about to be introduced at some of the principal works in the kingdom.

#### REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

April 21.—Business throughout the North is being much interfered with in consequence of the Easter holidays, and there is really very little to note since our last letter. On 'Change at Middlesbrough, on Tuesday, the attendance was small, and the transactions made were of no importance. Last week's firm prices were confirmed, and are the rates at which pig-iron has been sold during the week—5*s.* 4*d.* for No. 1, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 9*d.* No. 3, and 4*s.* 6*d.* No. 4, net cash on trucks at makers' works, or f.o.b. on the Tees. The demand for pigs is stated to be generally brisk from both home and continental buyers. Foreign enquiries are large, and heavy deliveries are being made to France, Germany, Holland, and other continental ports. Cleveland warrant stores stock shows a further decrease this week of 710 tons, the total remaining now being only 22,334 tons. During the 12 months ending on Tuesday this stock has been reduced 40,503 tons. On April 20, 1869, it contained 62,837 tons. There is no iron being put into the store, and in all probability the entire stock will be cleared out ere long. Rail-makers are as full of work as they possibly can be. The mills are turning out their full quantity, and the shipments for Russia are being rapidly proceeded with, now that the Baltic is reported to be free of ice. For plates and angle-iron there is full enquiry, and manufacturers of this class of iron are heavily pressed to supply the demand. On Monday Messrs. T. and W. Smith, of North Shields, launched a magnificent 1800-ton steamer from their yard. She is intended for the Suez Canal trade.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. J. and E. Lumsdon, shipbuilders and ironfounders, of Workwearmouth, was held on Monday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Alderman Tyack, the trade assignee, when the total liabilities of the firm was shown to be 28,000*l.*, and assets that would yield 2*s.* 2*d.* in 1*l.*, but it was stated that firm expected to be able to pay, by the aid of one of their relatives, 1*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.*. A committee of gentlemen was, however, appointed to investigate the affairs of the unfortunate firm, and an adjourned meeting of creditors is to be held to-morrow week.

Mr. John Ridge, the President of the Operative Ironworkers' Association, and Vice-President of the North of England Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, has been presented with a handsome gold Albert chain and a medal suitably inscribed.

The Coal Trade is in a satisfactory condition. Nearly all the Durham pits are doing well, making ten to eleven days a fortnight. Coals for manufacturing requirements are in great demand, which is proved by the immense tonnage shown in the last returns of the North-Eastern Railway Company—indeed, it is stated that the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company never before in the spring since the opening of the railway carried so great a weight of mineral as they had done up to the close of last month. In consequence of the great number of men who have lately left the South Durham district and emigrated to America and elsewhere there is a scarcity of miners felt by some of the colliery proprietors. The output is, nevertheless, very great, and is finding a ready market. Coke is in brisk demand, and the consumption of best coke must increase with extending pig-iron manufacture in Cleveland.

#### TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

April 21.—The arrivals of vessels in the North-Eastern ports have been very numerous of late, and now that the general foreign and Baltic Steam Coal Trade is fairly opened out the steam coal trade shows much animation. The works are fully employed, and the stocks accumulated during the winter are in many cases decreasing, though somewhat slowly. The Shipping Trade is dull, and freights are very low, steamers being quoted 4*s.* 9*d.* and sailing vessels 5*s.* 3*d.* per ton. The Iron Shipbuilding Trade on the Tyne is extremely good, and a large number of vessels are in course of building of all sizes and descriptions, but they chiefly consist of large ones. The Iron Trade also continues good in all its branches, and most machine-makers and engine-builders are better off for orders than they have been during the present or past year. The new iron works at Dunston are getting into play, and a considerable amount of iron will soon be produced there. At the immense works of Sir William Armstrong and Co., at Elswick, a great amount of work of all kinds is being done, but particularly the making of artillery of large calibre, an extensive order for very heavy guns having been received for some power abroad, their destination not being known to the public. A large tract of additional land has been purchased by this company, and great extensions of the works are now going forward, and others projected, so that there is little doubt that these works will become, perhaps, the largest of their class in this or any other country. Of course, this remark applies more particularly to the manufacture of rifle or cannon going on here. The Coal and Coke Trades in Durham continue good in most branches. Of course, gas and house coal must be expected to decline a little as the season advances, but the demand for cooking coal is very great, and for manufacturing and other coals very satisfactory at present.

The arrangement made at the Sheriff Hill Colliery between the masters and men has, unhappily, not yet been carried out. A misunderstanding occurred at the last moment respecting some of the arrangements, and it is now quite uncertain when the men will resume work.

The state of matters at Monkwearmouth is much in the same position. It is difficult to avoid concluding that the Union has so filled the minds of the men as really to make them quite averse to any reasonably fair settlement of the dispute. A large number of the men have struck—indeed, nearly the whole of the regular hewers—but there are a few who continue at work, and most of the shufflers and a numerous staff of other grades of workmen continue at work; and many of these will also fill the places of the hewers who have turned out, and will hew coals, so that the masters fairly expect to keep the pit open, and if they do this there is little doubt that the number of men will speedily be made up by drafts from other works in the district, and also from more distant places. The amount the men demand as an advance is, according to their own account, 2*s.* 9*d.* per man per fortnight, supposing that each man works eleven days per fortnight. And it may reasonably be asked, taking this account to be correct, if this small amount is worth striking for? At any rate, all other means ought to be tried and exhausted before having recourse to such a violent proceeding, and it is generally thought here that the men have hardly treated the masters in this case with becoming courtesy. However, it is evident from the quiet and determined attitude of the owners and managers that they do not intend to flinch from the position which they have taken up, and which they consider to be founded on right and justice; and they are determined to protect the men who continue at work, and to get other men in the place of those who have rashly, we think, turned out. It will be recollected that on the occasion of the last dispute at those works the masters acted in the most liberal manner, and made very great concessions; although the men were bound for a considerable period, they actually waived their undoubted rights under this bind. Such concession could be carried no further. We hope that some steps will shortly be taken to appoint a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the coal trade, similar to that in operation in connection with the iron trade, for it certainly may be expected that if the coal trade were very active the strikes would be much too frequent. This may be safely predicted when we have such serious strikes at a time when the trade has not fully recovered from a very long and serious depression.

On Monday a meeting was held at Roker, at which a large number was present. Mr. John Richardson, who presided, said the advance they demanded did not amount to more than 2*s.* 9*d.* per man per fortnight, supposing they worked 11 days in each pay. It was a pity that such a small amount of difference should keep nearly 1000 men out of employment. It was also a fact that at the last finding in advance had been given to a large number of the neighbouring collieries, and on the present average he asserted the men of Monkwearmouth were paid at a rate which was at least 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per day below that paid at the other collieries of the district. Mr. Christopher Cooper moved the first resolution:—"That we are of opinion that the favourable state of the coal trade shows the reasonableness of our demands, as embodied in our petition, now lying at the colliery office; and that we pledge ourselves to stand by each other until our employers concede our reasonable and just demands." Mr. William Clarke seconded the motion. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.—The Chairman moved the next resolution:—"That this meeting pledges itself to stand by those brave men who, at great sacrifice to themselves, refused to hew at the masters' request, as well as any men who may be marked in the future." The resolution was put and carried unanimously.—The Chairman said he had next to request them, in the name of their committee of management, to appoint 12 men to form a deputation to the owners, should they desire a conference: 12 men were then nominated and agreed to.

About ninety men are now at work at the colliery getting coal, and, as observed above, the owners are fully expected to proceed in a course they have adopted—indeed, it is very difficult to see how they can; otherwise, without showing weakness, and, accordingly, the men who have struck work are at once to be ejected from the houses which they occupy, the houses being the property of the owners. This most disagreeable but necessary work is to be commenced this day, and a considerable number of police constables are engaged to assist, and also to protect the men who are at work from insult and injury.

The friends of Mr. S. B. Coxon, managing viewer to the collieries owned by the firm of Mr. George Elliot, M.P., and Mr. J. Jonassohn, have presented him with a testimonial of their regard, consisting of a splendid solid silver candelabrum and epergne, obtained from the firm of Messrs. Reid and Sons, Grey-street, Newcastle. The candelabrum is of great height, and the massive base from which the stalk rises is surmounted by three figures, representing Vulcan, Minerva, and Science, the latter holding in her hand the Davy Lamp. Each of the articles bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Samuel Bailey Coxon, mining engineer, Usworth Hall, county of Durham, by 457 subscribers, in appreciation of the em-



ment virtues of his character, whereby he has won for himself high distinction in his profession, and enduring regard in the hearts of his neighbours and friends, April, 1870." Messrs. George Elliot and J. Jonassohn had arranged to present Mr. Coxon with a testimonial, independent of that given by his friends and neighbours, and their gift of a magnificent silver tea and coffee service now stood side by side with the other plate. Upon the teapot was inscribed—"From George Elliot, M.P., and John Jonassohn, to Samuel Bailey Coxon, as a token of their appreciation of his long and intelligent services in the management of their collieries, April, 1870."

The presentation took place after a dinner, served in excellent style at Mr. H. J. B. Carmon's, Queen's Head Inn, Gateshead. About 100 gentlemen partook of the repast, the Rev. Mr. Thackeray, M.A., presiding, and Messrs. N. Norris and G. Forster in the vice-chairs. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been given, the Chairman rose to propose the toast of the evening, and make the presentation. He said that the demonstration of that evening was happily not a case of a gentleman leaving the neighbourhood. They had determined to give Mr. Coxon a testimonial of their regard while he was yet amongst them, and it was their wish that he might long remain amongst them. After some further remarks the Chairman proceeded to make the presentation in due form, and in conclusion trusted that Mr. Coxon would be long spared to use the beautiful articles presented to him by the subscribers to the testimonial fund and by Messrs. George Elliot and J. Jonassohn. He then proposed Mr. Coxon's health, and the toast was drunk with rounds of cheering and musical honours.

Mr. S. B. COXON, in rising to respond, was received with applause. He returned thanks for the magnificent testimonial presented to him, for the remarks which the Chairman had made in presenting it, and for the warmth of the reception which he had received. The good old book said from the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh, and he could assure them that his heart was so full that his tongue would not give utterance to the varied thoughts which came upon him. He was happy to think that he had inspired such feelings of friendship and esteem, and he feared that his life would not be sufficiently long to enable him to pay such a debt of gratitude as he found he owed. After some further remarks, Mr. Coxon concluded amid prolonged applause.

Mr. GEORGE ELLIOT, M.P., in responding to the toast of his health, coupled with the members for the county, alluded briefly to the leading business now before Parliament, and, of course, to the new Mines Bill, expressing his opinion that, notwithstanding some defects in the Bill, its adoption will have the effect of causing a more efficient supervision of collieries, and will ultimately place their management on a satisfactory and permanent footing. He also alluded in eulogistic terms to the character, conduct, and abilities of the guest of the evening, Mr. J. B. Coxon, remarking that when he first knew him he was working as a boy for 10d. per day, and from that time to this he has remained with the same employers, under whom he has gradually risen to his present influential and honourable position. He also made some pertinent observations on the management of large bodies of men, remarking that the best system was to treat them fairly and honourably, and at the same time firmly; and also that masters were first to master themselves, and thus set an example of obedience which the men were likely to follow.

#### REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

April 21.—There is very little alteration in the state of the Iron and Coal Trades since last notice. The iron works continue to be tolerably favourably off, there being some few orders in hand for pipes and general castings. The collieries, considering the season, have been kept well going, and the trade to London, so far, has been well maintained, the quantity going there from Clay Cross alone being upwards of 1000 tons per day. There is an increasing demand for steam coal, and which it is expected will shortly become really active.

The iron establishments in South Yorkshire are kept well going, more particularly in rails, general railway material plates, and other qualities of manufactured iron. At the Bessemer works, also, business is really brisk, and will doubtless continue so, there being some very extensive orders for rails, as well as for other qualities of steel. The demand for House Coal continues moderately good still, and a fair quantity has been forwarded to the metropolis during the week. In Steam Coal there is a little more doing, and the prospects of the trade are more encouraging. The arrangements and mode of shipping coal from Grimsby have long been in a very unsatisfactory state, and on Saturday last a meeting of the coal owners was held at Doncaster on the subject, when the matter was fully gone into; but for reasons that will be apparent it was not considered in the present position of the question that the course to be pursued, or the decision come to, should be made public, the meeting in a great measure being of a private character.

Mr. Huntsman is about to re-open the Manor Castle Pit, and the preparations for carrying this intention into effect are being actively proceeded with.

#### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

April 21.—There is a steady continuous improvement in the demand for iron. Buyers appear at last to have arrived at the conviction that prices are not likely to be lower, and are ordering more freely. Present appearances indicate the probability of a good summer trade. The demand for manufactured iron is operating favourably for producers on the price of pig-iron, for which 2s. 6d. per ton more is now asked, and at any rate partially obtained. The improved demand for hematite pigs, consequent on the reduced royalty on Bessemer iron, has a good deal to do with the stiffening of the pig-iron market. This iron has now for some years formed a very important mixture in the production of the best Staffordshire brands, and its price very greatly affects that of the native pig-iron, with which it comes largely into competition. It is, however, the best iron for conversion into Bessemer steel, and the increased production of steel rails, and the more extensive employment of that metal in construction generally, now that the fall in the royalty so much abates the cost, must tend to raise the value of hematite pigs, at any rate until the production can be increased in proportion to the enhanced demand. Barrow hematite pigs are now firm at 3l. 17s. 6d., and the quotations for local brands are—cold-blast, 4l. 10s.; all-mine hot-blast, 3l. 15s. to 3l. 17s. 6d.; cinder, 2l. 15s. to 3l. There are now 104 blast furnaces going in South Staffordshire, which is considerably more than for some time past.

Messrs. Osions, of Dudley Port, are building a blast-furnace 75 ft. high, somewhat after the style of those on the Tees, and some curiosity is felt to see whether it will answer with the South Staffordshire material. A writer in the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*, who is equally conversant with the two districts, does not speak hopefully of the experiment.

The Hardware Trades of Birmingham and of South Staffordshire appear to be improving in almost all branches. Both home and foreign merchants report an improved demand, and a better feeling with regard to the future.

Amongst the hopeful signs in the commercial horizon none is more encouraging than the indications presented of the growth of free trade views in the United States. Certainly nothing could more strikingly show the prevalence of the shallowest notions in that country than the recent message of the President, in which he speaks of all the money paid for the freight of American goods as so much flung into the sea, so far as America is concerned. Surely, the Americans who paid the money had value for it, they did not pay it from an impulse of benevolence. If American labour could have built the ships, and manned them, yet the labour was diverted from that source because it could produce more in others, and this applies to all productions. No doubt the Americans are suffering from the high price of iron, consequent on their restrictive tariff, and that renders it impossible for them to compete with countries not so burdened. Yet the shrewd man who conquered the South never proposes to cut the bond which ties a weight to the shipping trade. In the House of Representatives, however, a juster appreciation of the facts of the case appears to prevail, and the attempt of the manufacturers to raise the import duties has been met by a division in favour of reducing them on pig-iron. This looks like a recovery from the protectionist delusions which have so long beclouded the Yankee mind, and we may hope that the West and South, which depend on the production of raw produce, and being manufacturers, will at length resolve to free themselves from the heavy taxes they have long paid in the interest of the New England manufacturers. And the result of the census of the present year will greatly increase the power of the Western States in Congress, so that we may reasonably look for the defeat, if not the break-up, of the protectionist ring.

At a meeting of North Staffordshire miners in Hanley, last week, a resolution was adopted in favour of an eight-hours Bill, and of additions to the Mines Regulation Bill of the Home Secretary, making the following provisions:—The Bill to be extended to all mines. Children between the ages of 12 and 14 not to work more than 50 hours per week, and between 14 and 16 not more than 56 hours per week. Children between the ages of 10 and 12 to attend school a certain number of hours every week. All wages to be paid weekly. All coal got to be paid for by weight, and not by measure.

The failure to secure combination amongst the proprietors of collieries at Tunstall, in North Staffordshire, to prevent the flooding of mines is being followed by the anticipated disasters. The stoppage of the pumping engine at the Pinxton Colliery led to the flooding of three others. To some extent, however, the flooding has been kept in check by the pump of the Byars Colliery,

until a few days ago an accident occurred to the Byars machinery, since when the water has risen to such a height as to cause the stoppage of the Byars pits, and to make another considerable addition to the number of men thrown out of employ by the flooding of the mines. It is feared that other collieries in the district will shortly be closed from the same cause. The Tunstall and Barren manufacturers are being supplied with coal from the outlying collieries, at a double the much higher price than they have been hitherto paying.

Mr. Matthew Williamson, of Brownhills, who for upwards of 14 years has filled the office of cashier to the Cannock Chase Colliery Company, to the entire satisfaction of his employers and his fellow-workmen, has been presented with a silver tea and coffee service, value 50l., of elegant workmanship, and a beautifully engraved address.

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

April 21.—Easter being the advent of holiday making, it may well be supposed that little worthy of notice has transpired in connection with the Iron Trade since last week's report. Nearly all the establishments have lain partially idle, and a short cessation in business is observed throughout this as well as adjoining districts. Makers have seized upon Easter term as an opportunity held out to them of enjoying a brief respite from the arduous planning and speculating which the uncertainty of the trade since the commencement of the year has forced upon them. The general feeling amongst them is, doubtless, one of congratulation for having now made way through the worst part of the year, together with a feeling of satisfaction for the gratifying results which have followed the earnest and steady perseverance which they have shown in maintaining prices, notwithstanding all the influences brought to bear against them. It is obvious, also, to a gratifying extent that the workmen have some participation in these beneficial results, for being now in receipt of an advanced rate of wages they can the better afford to devote a few days to relaxation from the scenes of their every-day labours. This pleasing state of things, however, is only to be of short duration. It is anticipated by most of the manufacturers that the present is about to open up a period of activity such as has not been known for some years, and which will, in all probability, last out to the end of the summer months; and, accordingly, they have not neglected to make such arrangements for the future as will, no doubt, be equal to its requirements. The present extraordinary weather will, it is expected, be the means of bringing into the market an early accession of business, and contracts that under a less auspicious season would be reserved for some weeks yet will now be given out without further delay or restriction. This remark is applicable more especially in reference to the expected trade with the Northern ports of Russia. Delivery by steamers to those ports will, with a continuation of the present weather, be rendered practicable even at an earlier date than was anticipated by the most sanguine; and, as the trade will thus be carried on much more expeditiously than it otherwise could, it will naturally follow that the expected large engagements on account of the Russian railways will be secured and in course of execution at the various works earlier than could have been the case in an ordinary spring. Some considerable clearances have latterly been made, both to the Russian and American markets, chiefly railway material, and it is likely that the United States requirements will continue large for some time yet. Enquiries from the continental markets are increasing, and they are likely to become considerable sources of employment for this district during the summer. Home buyers are gradually entering into more extensive purchases, and this department of the trade is improving. For pig-iron the demand is moving, and bars and other miscellaneous descriptions are in better request. In regard to prices, the market is at last weak—firm.

In the Tin-Plate Trade there is an improving enquiry, but makers' profits are further advanced by the price in tin.

#### THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF MINERS.

A Conference of delegates of the various lodges of this Association was opened at the Town Hall, Wrexham, on Monday. Mr. T. HAL-LIDAY presided, who, in opening the proceedings on Tuesday, said the Association was composed of a large body of miners, not only from Lancashire, but also from Staffordshire and North and South Wales. Their wages must be increased, greater security to life provided, and various other grievances redressed, and the Association would be the great lever for effecting those objects. He had been one of a deputation who endeavoured to connect the Association with the national one; but the latter were not prepared to enter into an alliance which would require the taking up of the wages question as one of the rules of the combined associations. The Chairman then reviewed the state of the wages question in Lancashire. In his own district, he said, after a fight of 10 days, the men obtained the advance of 10 per cent. In South Wales also, as well as in other districts, through the means of the Association, an advance of wages had been obtained; and he believed that at the present time the advance of wages amounted to from 50,000l. to 700,000l. per annum. With regard to the eight-hour question, he was glad to see that the principle was conceded by the masters, not only in the Wigan but in nearly all other districts. To make their principles and objects known, men must be sent into Staffordshire and into North Wales. Referring to the Mines Regulation Bill, the Chairman said they wanted more inspectors, and a more perfect system of inspection. He recommended that it should be enacted that all coal should be paid for by weight, and wages paid weekly, and that the truck system ought to be entirely abolished.

Reports were then presented. From Wigan it was reported that the members were numerically as strong as at the last Conference, and that the eight-hour system was being generally adopted. In Farnworth and Kearsley there had been an increase in the number of members belonging to the Association. In the St. Helens district there had been a slight decrease of members. In North Staffordshire good progress was being made, and this, it was stated, would be still further improved by the agitation being kept up, as by it some thousands of miners would join the Association. In the Wigan, Kearsley, Farnworth, and Worsley districts an advance of 10 per cent. had been obtained since the last Conference, through the exertions of the Association. No advance had taken place at the collieries in North Wales since last meeting, a notice given for an advance of 5 per cent. having been withdrawn.

Mr. PICKARD warned the Conference not to take any decisive action with regard to an advance of wages until the districts were thoroughly organized, and they ought not to enter into financial responsibilities which they might not be able to bear. The CHAIRMAN stated that very many of the districts were well agitated, and were being organized.—Mr. PICKARD said that what he wanted to see was a national agitation.

On Wednesday reports from various districts as to the adoption of the eight-hour system were received. It was stated that in the Wigan district the eight-hour system had been adopted, and that it was about to be adopted at Farnworth and Kearsley. In the neighbourhood of Bolton the men had been working nine hours a day; but at a meeting recently held a resolution in favour of the eight-hour system was agreed to. In Rochdale the system had been partially adopted. In the Worsley district they had not yet commenced working the reduced hours, and the same was the case with regard to St. Helens. The report from Oldham and Ashton was that the reduction of the working hours to eight per day had not been carried out, but it was expected that in the course of a fortnight an effort would be made to secure the adoption of the system. The North Wales delegates reported that in some instances notices had been given to the masters that the men intended to lessen the working hours, but the notices had been withdrawn. As a rule, however, the getters did not work more than eight hours per day, and it was not considered advisable to enforce the system, seeing that some of the masters did not appear to care whether the men worked or not. In South Wales and North Staffordshire, it was stated, the feeling of the men was in favour of working only eight hours.—The delegate from North Staffordshire stated that any attempt to enforce the system in the places which he represented would cause a severe struggle between the men and masters.—The Chairman said that in Lancashire there were about 40,000 miners, about 12,000 of whom were in the Wigan district, where the system of eight hours daily work was now being carried out, and it was for those reasons to say what course should be taken in those districts where the system had not been adopted.—Several delegates stated that the attempt to enforce the system in their localities would meet with the opposition of the masters. A long discussion ensued as to what should be done with reference to such men as should be deprived of their work owing to the enforcement of the system. Ultimately it was unanimously agreed that the carrying out of the eight-hour system should be left to the Executive Committee.—The question of the appointment of qualified persons to be paid for visiting various colliery districts and agitating in favour of the eight-hour system, and other objects of the association, was next considered. A delegate, named Lewis, who, it is stated, spoke English and Welsh with fluency, was appointed permanent agitator. It was also agreed that the agents at present engaged should be appointed by the Executive Committee to visit certain districts where it was deemed necessary.

On Thursday, the CHAIRMAN, in commencing the business, called attention to the Mines Regulation Bill, which had been introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Bruce. To make the Bill of any real value to the working miner, and ensure greater safety to all persons working in collieries, many additions must be made. Amongst others, it was essential, if the inspection of mines was to be of any real value, there must be additional inspectors—men with real practical as well as theoretical knowledge—appointed. It was also necessary that there should be a clause to the effect that where men are working in a colliery during the night there shall be an engine-driver at the top to draw them up in the event of anything serious occurring.—A DELEGATE stated that he had been a miner for upwards of 20 years, and during the whole of that time he had never seen an inspector in any colliery he had been connected with.—The CHAIRMAN said it appeared that the National Association of Miners thought Messrs. McDonald and Normansell had given up the point relative to the appointment of a number of practical men as inspectors. He believed that the delegates would agree to the amendments which would be moved in committee. Amongst others, that relating to the hours which boys between 12 and 16 years of age should be allowed to work in a pit, and which should not be more than 56 per week. The proposition as it stood in the Bill might lead to

children being employed in mines 125 days more in the year than those working in factories. The amendment is to be moved by Lord Elich that all children, below ground or above ground, connected with mines, between 12 and 16 years of age, shall attend school not less than 10 hours in every week.—It was then moved by Mr. Bruce for the regulation of mines was not satisfactory to the delegates of the Amalgamated Association of Miners.—It was then agreed, on the motion of Mr. SILCOCK, that the amendments to be proposed on the Bill going into Committee, and prepared by the Parliamentary Committee of the National Association, be adopted.

Mr. BOOTH said, as a practical miner, he felt convinced that, if collieries were properly examined by practical men at least three-fourths of the explosions which took place, and involving such a serious loss of life, would never occur. Indeed, if the first general rule in the existing Act relating to mines were carried out, and which provided that there should be such an amount of ventilation in all working places as would prevent all accumulations of gas, there would be no explosions whatever. He proposed that, in the opinion of the Conference, practical men ought to be employed as inspectors, so as to give increased security to those employed in collieries. The resolution was unanimously agreed to. It was also agreed that the President, Mr. Halliday, proceed to London, for the purpose of aiding in getting the amendments carried through Parliament, and also endeavour to get practical men appointed as inspectors.

Mr. BOOTH brought under the notice of the meeting the case of the Duffield Colliery explosion, in which nine lives were lost, as was alleged, from the neglect or incompetence of the manager. In summing up the evidence, the Coroner asserted that the evidence went to show that the manager was incompetent. In one part of the workings there were no less than 400 yards of explosive gas at the time of the explosion. The question raised was, whether, as to the course to be adopted with regard to endeavouring to obtain compensation for the widows and orphans of the men who were killed—and which he had no doubt they were legally entitled to—in the event of the owners of the colliery taking away the sum they at present allowed to the widows. It is agreed that the question of compensation to the widows of the men killed by the Duffield explosion be left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

A DELEGATE from South Wales brought under the notice of the meeting the case of a colliery, where, owing to one of the managers taking advantage of the men, 150 of them had struck, and remained out for a week. After some discussion it was agreed that the case of the men alluded to should be recommended to the consideration of the various lodges connected with the association.—A similar case to the last was brought forward by Mr. BOOTH, where 100 men at Mr. Shaw's colliery, Denton, had struck. The case was referred to the various lodges for consideration.—The proceedings of the Conference was then brought to a close by the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

**THE BRAGANZA GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—This company has been very fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. W. H. Richards, late manager of the Taquaril Company, than whom they could not have had a more competent and active superintendent. This gentleman has had more than 20 years experience of gold mining in Brazil, 12 of which were in the service of the St. John del Rey Company, so that he has been brought up in the best school; and he is certainly justifying the high character he holds as a mine manager, for in less than four months after his arrival on the mine he had not only cleared the ground and workings, made roads, and put the buildings in order, but had well proved the immense range of auriferous alluvial deposits, and had cut two lodges, one of which yielded 8 ozs., and the other 4 ozs. of gold to the ton. The average produce of the St. John del Rey ore is only 1 oz. of gold per ton, from which, however, that company has paid nearly one million sterling in dividends on a capital of 115,000l., while the Don Pedro Company, the ore of which yields about 1 oz. to the ton, has been paying 100 per cent. per annum in dividends on a capital of 53,000l., so that even with a much lower produce than those of the two lodges recently cut at Braganza that company's mine ought to yield a larger percentage of profit than either of the others, as the capital required is smaller. Particulars of the telegrams announcing the cutting of these two lodges, and of the operations being carried on to render the property quickly productive, will be found in our advertising columns. It is stated that the Braganza Company's mine has been developed far more rapidly, and at much less cost, than that of any other company in Brazil.

**PACIFIC.**—The advices just received are to the effect that Lander Hill Mine is opening out in a satisfactory manner, while at Union Hill Mine the lode in the shaft continues its size and strength, showing free gold. According to Captain Seadon, a new level will be gained about the middle of May, this will give 15 fathoms of back, by which the returns and profits may be expected to increase.

**SWEETLAND CREEK.**—A telegram has been received from the Bank of California, intimating that the transfer of the mines to the company had been effected. Capt. Evans, who has been specially sent out to inspect mines on the Pacific Coast, telegraphs that the profits are equal to about 70l. per day, and that the property is of a very valuable character.

The Peking Government have sanctioned a proposal to work coal mines by means of foreign appliances; and steps are shortly to be taken for sinking shafts.—*Overland China Mail.*

**WATSON BROTHERS,**  
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.  
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

**ALLUVIAL MINING, AND THE AUSTRALIAN UNITED.**—In the Ballarat district, where the bottom of the old rivers have been reached, the wash-dirt, as it is called, has yielded immense quantities of gold. It would seem that thousands of years ago gold from rocks and the common soil was washed down tributary streams to the great rivers, and these rivers, from some convulsion of Nature or other, have for ages past been buried many fathoms deep. A colonial writer of experience, Mr. Smyth, says, in reference to the alluvial deposits in these old rivers, "When the first difficulties are overcome, when the miner reaches the wash-dirt, his reward is great. For years he may have been contending with hard rock, with loose wet drift, worse than rock, or spending his time uselessly in driving galleries in the wrong direction, but when at last he touches the gutter he finds wealth. Gold, which has been hidden for perhaps millions of years; gold, which has been purified by contact with water and air, whereby the base metals have been oxidized and carried away, is presented to his view. Every shovelful of earth is valuable, and not a handful of it but gives evidence of great forces, which during the lapse of ages have ground down and washed the detritus of quartz reefs and slates." When the bed of the river was met at the Sir William Don, gold to the value of 62,375l. 6s. 6d. was returned in less than a year. The Rodan Company got gold to the value of 433,289l. 7s. 11d. from June 1861 to 1866. The Band of Hope have sold 357,134l. worth, and other alluvial mines in the same district have produced in the aggregate over one million sterling. The Sir William Don pay 1500 per cent. on the paid-up capital.

In the Victoria district the tributary streams, where reached, have yielded quantities of gold, but the Australian United Company has been the first to get down to the main gutter or stream, and for many months the progress and the difficulties met with by the company have been watched with great interest in the colony, and the result, as telegraphed a month ago, and now confirmed by letters, has consequently caused great excitement at Melbourne. The run of the old river through the property of the Australian United is one-third of a mile, and it contains 132,000 square feet of bed, which has been reached at a depth of about 70 fms. from the surface. At Ballarat the average yield, we understand (from the *Melbourne Argus*), has been 1 oz. per load for a shaft the same size as that of Australian United, but here it is nearly 3 ozs. of pure gold, leading to the expectations of very rich returns in driving from the shaft and getting into regular work. Indeed, we have seen private letters from the company, stating that the mine now bids fair to become one of the richest in the colony. Had it been owned by a local company the shares, it is said, would have more than trebled in price; but being all held in this country the excitement is not so great, nor will it be, perhaps, till the actual returns of gold arrive.

**VAN CONSOLS.**—A correspondent in last week's Journal would call attention to the fact that Pen-y-Clyn was between Van and Van Consols. This is what we have on several occasions stated in this place, and was well known to the readers of the Journal. The lode was first opened in Van Consols (WYLLI), and was very productive in the western part; then in Pen-y-Clyn, where it yielded 150 tons of lead per month; and next in the Van Mine, where it is richest of all. The wheel ought to be at work, but agents' reports seem scarce.

**SATURDAY.**—Market quiet, and prices only nominal. Great Laxey, 18 to 19; East Lovell, 24 to 25; Tankerville, 16 to 17; Van, 78 to 79; Van Consols, 3 to 3½; West Chiverton, 55 to 56; Pacific, 8 to 9; Australian United, 3 to 3½. **MONDAY.**—Market closed.

**TUESDAY.**—With the exception of a good demand for Australian United and Tankerville, as an advance, the market is rather quiet. Australian United, 3½ to 4; Tankerville, 16 to 17; East Lovell, 25 to 26; Van Consols, 3½ to 3¾; Pacific, 8 to 8½; Providence, 38 to 40; Agar, 2½ to 2¾; Van, 78 to 79; Pacific, 8 to 8½; Don Pedro, 3½ to 3¾; Prince of Wales, 16s. to 18s.; Chiverton Moor, 4 to 4½; West Chiverton, 55 to 56.

**WEDNESDAY.**—Market opened very quiet, but late in the day a demand sprung up for good tin mines, in consequence of a rise in tin. East Lovell, 25½ to 26; Thieroff, 31 to 33; Great Vor, 11½ to 12½; Providence, 40 to 42; Agar, 2½ to 2¾; Tankerville, 16 to 17; West Chiverton, 55 to 56; Van, 78 to 80; Van Consols, 3½ to 3¾; Welsh, 3½ to 4; Australian United, 3½ to 3¾; Pacific, 8 to 8½.

**THURSDAY.**—Market moderately active. West Chiverton, West Maria, East Lovell, Agar, Van, and Providence chiefly dealt in. West Chiverton, 55 to 56; Tankerville, 16 to 17; West Maria, 2 to 2½; East Lovell, 25½ to 26; Agar, 2½ to 2¾; Van, 78 to 80; Van Consols, 3½ to 3¾; Providence, 40 to 41; Australian United, 3½ to 3¾; Don Pedro, 3½ to 3¾; Cook's Kitchen, 15½ to 16½; New Lovell, 8½, 6d. to 4½s. 6d.; Frontino, 18s. to 17s. 6d.; Tankerville, 16s. to 17s.; Pacific, 8½ to 8¾.

**FRIDAY.**—Good demand for Van—advanced to 32½, buyers. West Chiverton, East Lovell, South Condorow, and New Lovell all required for. Van, 82½ to 85; East Lovell, 25½ to 26½; South Condorow, 2½ to 3; New Lovell, 2½ to 3; West Chiverton, 55 to 56; Providence, 40 to 42; Van Consols, 3½ to 3¾; North Crofty, 2½ to 3; Don Pedro, 3½ to 3¾; Taquaril, 18s. to 20s.; Great Laxey, 18 to 19; Great Vor, 11½ to 12½. Australian United opened at 3½ to 3¾, and closed firm at 3½ to 3¾.



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ONE WATER WHEEL, 50 feet diameter by 3 feet 6 inches breast; upwards  
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in the Isle of Man, together with the LEASE, and all PLANT, IMPLEMENTS,  
MATERIALS, and PROPERTY of every kind belonging to the said mining  
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The mine is held under lease from the Crown for a term of years, of which  
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There are small quantities of iron, steel, timber, and other stores on the pre-  
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The shaft is sunk to a depth of 70 fms., with levels at 25, 40, 50, and 60 fms.  
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Both lead and blende ores are being raised from the mine, and the purchaser  
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Begs to inform the Mining Public that he has OPENED a LEAD MINE at  
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COMBINED AIR AND STEAM,  
SAVING ABOVE FIFTY PER CENT. FUEL.

## GALLOWAY AND COMPANY WILL GRANT LICENCES

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N.B.—Permission for reference as to the machinery for the above-named  
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FIRE TO THE  
BLASTING ROCKS, &c.**

Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "EXHIBITION" held in Paris, in 1855; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; at the "UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION," in Paris, 1867; and at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Altona, in 1869.



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WATER BALANCES, WATER WHEELS, WINDING AND PUMPING MACHINERY; and PLANT of every description for MINES or QUARRIES.

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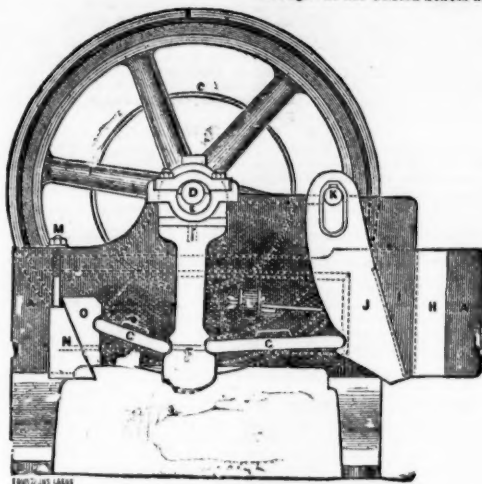
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It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



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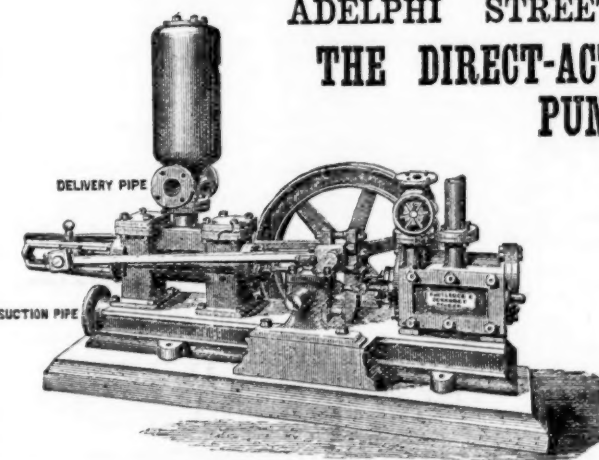
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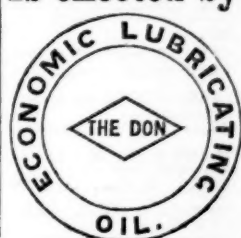
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ARRANGEMENT FOR SHAFT SINKING AND QUARRYING.

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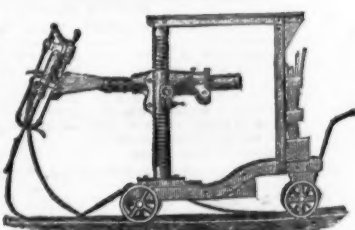
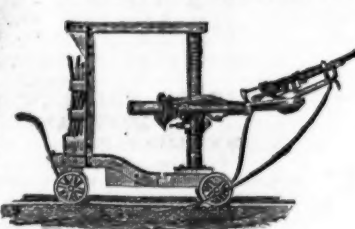
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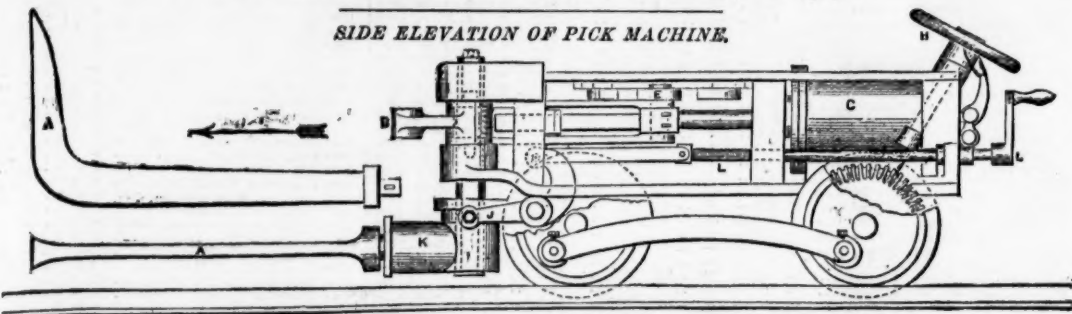


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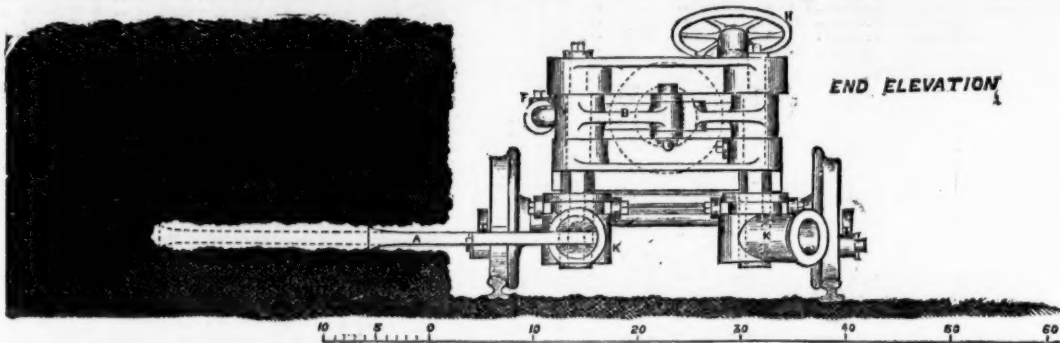


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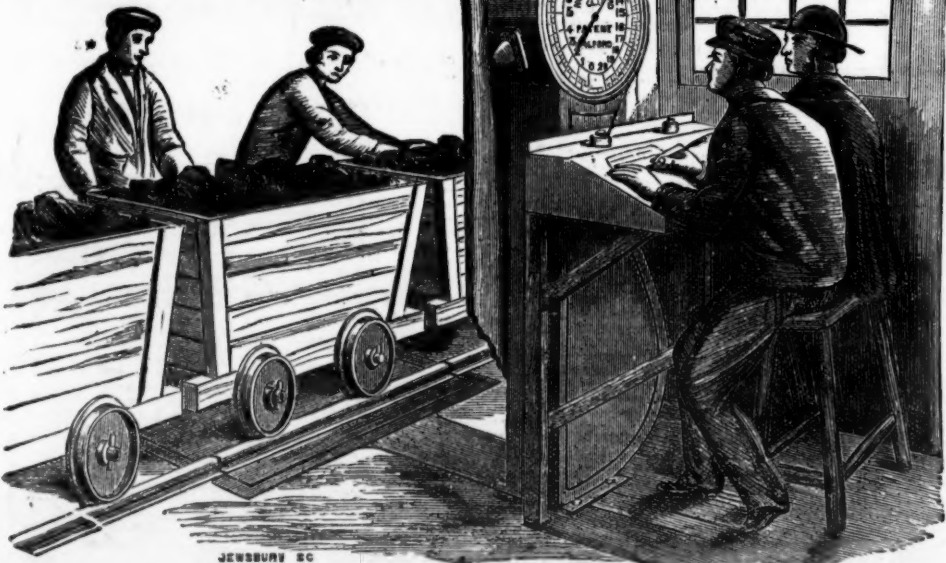
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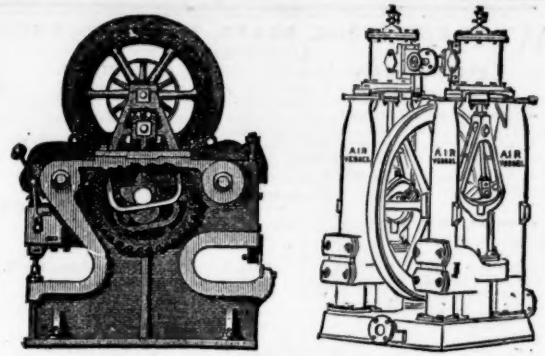
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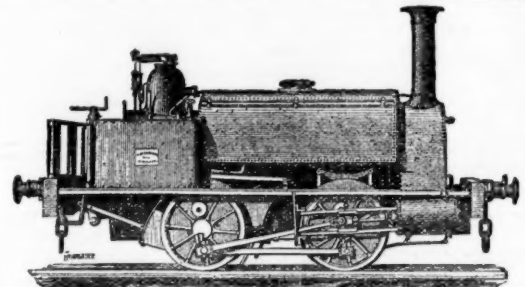


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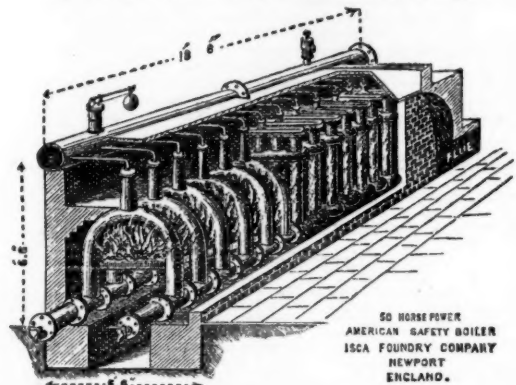
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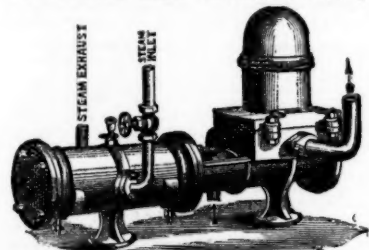
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We continue to call the attention of our clients to HAREWOOD CONSOLS. The lode in the shaft sinking will be cut in about six weeks from this time. See reports of competent authorities.

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TIN, COPPER, AND LEAD, in the Manor of SHEEPSTOR, and LANDS in TAVISTOCK, WHITCHURCH, PETER TAVY, LAMERTON, and LIDFORD. Water power. Terms, 21 years, renewable. Dues, 1-30th for Tin, 1-20th for Copper and Lead, reduced to 1-60th after a moderate outlay, until mines pay cost.  
Apply to Mr. CATER, Solicitor, Plymouth.—Feb. 19, 1870.

## BRAGANZA GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ISSUE OF THE UNALLOTTED SHARES.

Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each.

The liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares, the company being registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, with limited liability.

Deposit for registered shares 5s. per share on application, and 5s. on allotment.

Calls not to exceed 2s. 6d. per share, nor to be made at intervals of less than three months.

CHARLES MORRIS, Esq., Director of the United Mexican Mining Company—CHAIRMAN.

MANAGER AT THE MINES.

W. H. RICHARDS, formerly of the St. John del Rey Gold Mines, Brazil.

BANKERS.

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, Threadneedle-street, and its Branches.

BROKERS.

Messrs. GEO. BURNAND AND CO., Lombard-street, E.C.

OFFICES.

No. 4, COLEMAN STREET BUILDINGS (48A) MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

The company's superintendent, Mr. W. H. Richards, who has had upwards of 20 years' experience of gold mining in Brazil, 12 of which were in the employment of the St. John del Rey Mining Company, has been closely engaged since his arrival on the mine, in October last, in testing the value of the vast alluvial deposits on the company's property, and in opening up the great quartz formations, of which the mountain is so largely composed.

After proving beyond all question that this great extent of alluvial soil is auriferous, he proceeded to intersect the quartz formation, and on Dec. 31 he advised the directors that, as the workings approached the lode in the shallow cross-cut, the samples were found to be richer, and on Jan. 10 he telegraphed as follows:—

"Cut rich vein at Morro Tabac; yield, 8 ozs. of gold per ton."

His letters, dated Jan. 22, fully confirmed this most satisfactory intelligence, but in driving the cross-cut still further he came upon another lode, which he advised on Feb. 18 in the following telegram:—

"Cut another lode, 4 ft. wide; yield 4 ozs. to the ton."

This he confirmed by letter, dated Feb. 22, in which he states that the ore yielding 4 ozs. of gold to the ton was broken indiscriminately from the lode, which would yield at least 6 tons of ore per fathom, and can be broken at a trifling cost. He further writes:—

"I am constructing a shed close to the works, under which we shall place our washing apparatus—a 'canoe,' or sluice box, in which we can wash all the fine stuff we extract, reserving the harder portions for the crushing-mill, and I trust we shall by this means be able to make some returns almost immediately."

"The stone in the lode previously reported as cut on Jan. 10 is still very good, and the whole body will render splendid results in the stamping-mill."

Again, on Feb. 28, Mr. Richards wrote:—

"I am happy to say that the lodes, on the four places in which we are opening on them, continue very favourable in their appearance."

The company's mine is thus opening with most unprecedented rapidity and success, and the directors, therefore, decide to issue the unallotted shares, that they may be enabled to work both the alluvial deposits and the quartz lodes as actively and extensively as possible.

Applications for the remaining shares must be made on or before May 5. Prospectuses, with forms of application and full particulars, may be obtained at the offices of the company, or of the bankers or brokers, as above.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Secretary.

No. 4, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, E.C., April 23, 1870.

## THE TEIGN VALLEY LEAD AND BARYTES MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), BRIDFORD, DEVON.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £20,000, in 4000 shares of £5 each. Deposit, 10s. per share, and 10s. on allotment. Calls not to exceed 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

Sir LAWRENCE PALK, Bart., M.P., Haldon House, Devon.  
E. BRYDGES WILLYAMS, Esq., M.P., Nankeivell, Cornwall.  
Col. BRENT (Director of the London and South-Western Railway Company), Woodbury, Devon.

R. T. HEAD, Esq., The Briars, near Exeter.  
Dr. TREFFRY, Place, Fowey, Cornwall.

(With power to add to their number.)

BROKERS—Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN, 21, Threadneedle-street, London.  
BANKERS—The National Provincial Bank of England, Bishopsgate-street, London, and Exeter.

SECRETARY—Mr. J. O. Harris.

OFFICES, 2 AND 3, GANDY STREET, EXETER.

### ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed to work the lead and barytes mines on the Venn and Birchaller estates, Bridford, Devon, of which leases have been obtained at 1-15th royalty for lead and other metals.

The property is 640 fms. in length on the course of the lodes, and is situated north of Frank Mills Lead Mine, in the same valley, and contains the same lodes. 200,000 tons of barytes are already discovered above the adit level, which can be raised and sold, either in its unmanufactured or manufactured state, at a large profit.

Applications for shares to be made to the Secretary, at the company's offices, of whom full prospectuses and plans of the mine can be obtained.

## THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, ABERYSTWYTH.

MR. JOSEPH MANN, Working Manager.

NOTE.—REGISTERED OFFICES OF

THE BRONFLOYD UNITED COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE BLAEN CAELAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE LLYWERNOG COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE DOLWEN COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE MID-WALES HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).

J. B. BALCOMBE, Managing Director.

## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.		Paid.		Last Pr.		Business.		Total divs.		Per share.		Last paid.	
Shares.	Mines.	1000.	1000.	1000.	1000.	1000.	1000.	1000.	1000.	1000.	1000.	1000.	1000.
5000	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
200	Botalack, c. St. Just	91 5 0	230	230	225	—	—	365 5 0	—	—	—	—	—
12000	Bronfloyd, c. Cardigan	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 1	—	—	—	—	—
5000	Bwadrin Consoles, c. Cardigan	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	0 8 6	—	—	—	—	—
5000	Cashwell, c. Cumberland	15 5 7	—	—	—	—	—	0 9 0	—	—	—	—	—
5000	Cargoll, c. Flint	0 7 8	—	—	—	—	—	15 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
1200	Chanticleer, c. Flint	15 5 7	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan	19 14 9	—	—	—	—	—	0 13 0	—	—	—	—	—
1000	Cornwall Homatite	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
500	Creechbrow and Penkell, c. Illogan	7 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	0 3 0	—	—	—	—	—
125	Cwm Erfin, c. Cardigan	80 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	31 18 0	—	—	—	—	—
125	Cwmystwith, c. Cardigan	80 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	257 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
280	Derwent Mines, c. Durham	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	1141 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
1024	Devon Gl. Consoles, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
456	Dolone, c. Gwent	49 14 6	—	—	—	—	—	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
1428	Drake Wells, c. Camborne	32 4 6	—	—	—	—	—	238 12 6	—	—	—	—	—
12800	Drake Wells, c. Camborne	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	1 2 3	—	—	—	—	—
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6	—	—	—	—	—	14 11 6	—	—	—	—	—
3000	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	32 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	182 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
6400	East Pool, c. Pool, Illogan	0 9 9	—	—	—	—	—	9 19 3	—	—	—	—	—
1906	East Wheel Lode, c. Wendron	3 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	10 16 0	—	—	—	—	—
2800	Exmouth, c. St. Just	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	75 5 0	—	—	—	—	—
5000	Frank Mills, c. Christow	3 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	0 3 0	—	—	—	—	—
3550	Gawton, c. Tavistock	3 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	12 3 0	—	—	—	—	—
1500	Great Northern Manganese	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	5 p.ct.	—	—	—	—	—
5908	Great Wheel Vor, c. Helston	40 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	15 8 6	—	—	—	—	—
1024	Herodfoot, c. near Liskeard	8 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	52 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
12000	Holmbush and Kelly Bray, c. Illogan	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	0 3 0	—	—	—	—	—
5000	Ironmasters' Company	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	0 7 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Killaloe, c. Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	1101 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
185	Levant, c. St. Just	18 15 9	—	—	—	—	—	529 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
400	Liburne, c. Cardigan	15 15 9	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
3000	Mac-y-Sant, c. Flint	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	6 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
9000	Marke Valley, c. Caradon	4 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	6 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
1800	Mining Co. of Ireland, c. c. l.	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	268 3 3	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Mynydd Iron Ore	3 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 0	—	—	—	—	—
2000	North Levant, c. St. Just	10 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	162 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
300	Parys Mines, c. Anglesey	50 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 6	—	—	—	—	—
5000	Pennahs, c. St. Just	50 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	230 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
12800	Prince of Wales, c. Calstock	0 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 6	—	—	—	—	—
1120	Providence, c. Uny Lelant	10 6 7	—	—	—	—	—	97 2 6	—	—	—	—	—
612	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	642 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
6000	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	3 8 6	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
937	South Wh. Croft, c. Illogan	34 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	274 13 6	—	—	—	—	—
496	So. Wh. Frances, c. Illogan	18 15 9	—	—	—	—	—	12 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
242	Spears Moor, c. St. Just	10 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
940	St. Ives Consoles, c. Illogan	10 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 6	—	—	—	—	—
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, c. Illogan	3 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	2 5 6	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Summer Hill, c. Mold	2 18 6	—	—	—	—	—	23 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
2000	Tincroft, c. c. Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	10 17 0	—	—	—	—	—
12000	Van, c. Llanidloes	4 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	4 7 0	—	—	—	—	—
3000	W. Chiverton, c. Perranabuloe	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	0 3 0	—	—	—	—	—
5000	West Goldolphin, c. c. Breage	0 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 0	—	—	—	—	—
2582	West Great Work, c. Breage	10 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	4 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
612	West Wheel Lode, c. Illogan	47 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	456 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
400	W. Wheel Seton, c. Camborne	47 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	632 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
612	Wheel Basset, c. Illogan	5 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	30 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
612	Wheel Jane, c. c. Kea	10 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	4 13 0	—	—	—	—	—
4956	Wheel Kitty, c. St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	—	—	—	—	12 2 6	—	—	—	—	—
1024	Wheel Kitty, c. Uny Lelant	3 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
896	Wheel Margaret, c. Uny Lelant	13 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	70 7 6	—	—	—	—	—
1024	Wheel Mary Ann, c. Menheniot	8 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
1000	Wheel Mary Hutchins, c. Illogan	70 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	429 13 0	—	—	—	—	—
80	Wheel Oweis, c. St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	254 15 0	—	—	—	—	—